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REPORTAGE ON 34TH CEMA SESSION IN PRAGUE CONTINUES

Todorov Speech 17 June

AU201800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 80 p 8

[Report on speech by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the 34th CEMA Session in Prague on 17 June]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the CEMA session, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his agreement with the analysis and conclusions contained in the report of the CEMA Executive Committee on the activities of the CEMA Council during the period following the 33d CEMA Session.

In his statement to the 34th CEMA Session in Prague, Comrade Stanko Todorov noted the following: The work the council performed in the period between the two sessions and the development of CEMA member-countries throughout this period proceeded under difficult international economic and political circumstances. The steadily increasing international market prices for energy sources and raw materials, inflation and currency disturbances of the capitalist world have created and are still creating difficulties in the CEMA member-countries' economic development.

The situation became even more complicated as a result of the irresponsible policy conducted by the United States in connection with pushing the world back to the times of the "cold war" and taking advantage of its economic relations for the purpose of exerting gross pressure and blackmail against the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries.

The failure of this unreasonable policy is obvious. It is impossible to stop the irreversible process of the assertion and development of socialism, the process of detente in international relations and the process of consolidating peace and cooperation among the countries. Despite the difficulties, the countries of the socialist community, in mobilizing all their potential, successfully developed even during the period under discussion, Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed.

In the 4 years of the current 5-year plan period the national income of the People's Republic of Bulgaria increased by an average of 6.3 percent. The rate of increase of the total industrial and agricultural production also was satisfactory. The introduction of scientific-technical achievements was accelerated and expanded. The effectiveness of production and the quality of goods also improved. Our foreign trade exchange turnover is growing at accelerated rates of speed. Important measures were implemented to improve the people's living standard despite the unfavorable external factors.

Today, efforts are mainly being concentrated on the comprehensive use of existing reserves for saving resources, improving quality of production and increasing labor productivity, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation continued. The BCP Central Committee and government are devoting attention to perfecting the mechanism of national economic management. Along with the consolidation of the planning principles, essential improvements were accomplished in the comprehensive management system by expanding the creative spirit, initiative and sense of responsibility of the economic, foreign trade, and other organizations, as well as of the territorial units. The Leninist principles of management are the basis of our comprehensive national economic activities. The self-sufficiency of economic organizations as a basic requirement for successful implementation of expanded socialist reproduction is more and more consistently and extensively being implemented.

Comrade Stanko Todorov positively evaluated the use of socialist integration as a decisive factor in the economic development of each country belonging to the socialist community as a whole; he expressed his appreciation for the agreements signed and for the comprehensive and joint solution of crucial problems concerning material production; he expressed his appreciation for insuring, through joint efforts, the necessary raw material resources, and he also expressed his appreciation for specialization and production-sharing in creating new technological methods and introducing new design for industrial products. Comrade Todorov devoted special attention to unutilized reserves existing in the field of specialization and production-sharing, by emphasizing the necessity to devote more care to the concentration of production capacities and to the creation of modern systems of equipment and technological lines, as well as through production-sharing in the production of aggregates, units and other objects. We must accelerate the creation of a uniform, unified elementary basis in the strategic sectors of machinebuilding and electronics with a view to effectively and speedily producing a variety of read-made goods on a module system basis.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation stressed that during the year which has elapsed the international prestige of the socialist community has been enhanced even more. The CEMA organization is already a natural center of attraction for the newly liberated countries having a socialist orientation and these countries are developing large-scale relations with the socialist countries. Numerous projects have been implemented in this respect and a basis for a system of cooperation between the socialist countries and the above-mentioned newly liberated countries that contains elements of planning has already been established. Comrade Todorov continued as follows: It is no secret to anyone that our material and financial resources are not unlimited. Most of the CEMA member-countries had to overcome their own backwardness and had to do this under circumstances of great economic difficulties caused by imperialism. Nevertheless, we are doing everything in our power and we are allocating means so that we may be able to assist the peoples proceeding along a noncapitalist path of development in their moments of difficulty. The main thing now is to develop, upon a mutually advantageous basis, economic cooperation with the above-mentioned countries. It is necessary to intensify the multilateral character of cooperation and better coordinate efforts, by allocating means and giving priority to large projects that are of decisive importance for restoring the economies of these countries and for the establishment of new production structures in these countries. In this respect the People's Republic of Bulgaria is eager to make its contribution.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation closed his statement by noting that the 34th CEMA Session is taking place in the year of Lenin's 110th Anniversary. Along with all progressive mankind, we pay tribute to the most glorious figure of our epoch and we are expressing our loyalty to the eternal, nonperishable theory of Marxism-Leninism which has become the banner of revolutionary changes in the world, Comrade Todorov stated. He then quoted Todor Zhivkov as follows: "Historical experience shows that in the past as well as today the correct analysis and successful practical solving of problems facing the communist parties are impossible without Leninism and even less possible when in opposition to Leninism."

Our socialist community represents a creative implementation and further development of the Leninist ideas. The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to proletarian internationalism, are devoting all efforts to the consolidation of CEMA and to the constant intensification of socialist economic integration, Comrade Stanko Todorov declared.

Mongolian Delegate's Address

AU230952 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 80 p 6

["From" the speech by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and head of the Mongolian delegation to the 34th CEMA Session in Prague, at the session on 17 June]

[Text] CEMA activity in the period since the 33d CEMA Session is characterized by significant successes in socialist and communist construction and mutual cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries. There has been, above all, a further growth of the economic potential and an improvement in the material and cultural living standards of nations, a development of specialization and cooperation of production and a growth in the goods exchange among the CEMA member states.

Regular consultations on basic questions of economic and scientific-technical policy in the practical activity of all CEMA bodies are of great importance for the timely elaboration of key problems related to multilateral cooperation and essential social measures. We are fully aware of the importance of the elaboration of the economic and organizational condition of cooperation in the construction of joint projects that are being carried out by the CEMA bodies, as well as the topical nature of discovering further possibilities of cooperation in acquiring fuel-energy and raw materials' resources in the CEMA member countries.

Under the guidance of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and with the all-round aid of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the working people of our country are successfully implementing the tasks set by our party's 17th Congress--tasks of the country's socioeconomic development in the coming 5-year period.

In 1979 the overall social product of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] rose about 10 percent compared with 1978, the national income 8.7 percent, retail trade turnover 6 percent and the volume of foreign trade 15 percent.

Mongolia, as a member of the homogenous family of fraternal countries, is actively participating in the socialist economic integration.

As Comrade Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR's People's Great Hural, stressed, CEMA membership provides us with broad possibilities for resolving important tasks in speeding up the development of the country's production potential and raising the material and cultural standards of the Mongolian people's life on the basis of the utilization of the advantages of the socialist division of labor.

We note with satisfaction that in our cooperation on a multilateral and bilateral level the measures of the "comprehensive program of socialist economic integration" that apply to the MPR are being successfully implemented.

In the current 5-year plan, some important national economic projects are being realized with the USSR's assistance. They are, for example, the construction of a thermal power plant, the survey of coal deposits, the construction of facilities for the extraction and processing of nonferrous metals--which includes a large combine for molybdenum processing, a number of industrial construction enterprises, a telecommunications network connecting even the most distant corners of our country with the capital, state farms in the virgin lands, irrigation systems, light industry and food industry enterprises and the development of civic facilities.

During the years of our cooperation within the CEMA framework--thanks to the technical and economic aid provided by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR--numerous projects have been built on a bilateral basis in various branches of the national economy and culture, which are of great importance for increasing our country's economic and export potential.

Romanian Premier's Speech

AU192005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--Taking the floor within the proceedings of the 34th meeting of the CEMA session taking place in Prague, Romanian chief delegate Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, stressed the outstanding importance of the current session which takes place at the time of the organization's member countries concluding the fulfilment of the 1976-1980 five-year plan and preparing intensely the beginning of the next quinquennium. The speaker pointed out that the problems debated and the decisions to be made relate to the speeding up of the works for the coordination of the economic plans, the intensification of the collaboration for meeting better and better our countries' needs for fuel, energy, raw materials, machinery and equipment, the deepening of the specialization and cooperation in production, the amplification of the mutual good deliveries. They have to concretely and substantially contribute to achieving the targets each of our countries sets to itself for the next period of development.

After assessing the activity unfolded by the council bodies in the period elapsed since the previous meeting, the efforts deployed by the Executive Committee, by the representatives bodies and by the Secretariat of the CEMA, the speaker presented several essential preoccupations of the Romanian people in the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Highlighting the interest evinced by Romania in the expansion and deepening of the collaboration among the CEMA member-states, the speaker then referred to major aspects of the relation among the countries in the council's membership setting out from the fact that the current session takes place in most complex conditions of evolution of the world economy, which demand the promotion of new actions for enhancing every country's capacity to better solve the problems of socialist and communist society, to attenuate the negative influence of the crisis phenomena affecting the international life, to expand even more the long-term collaboration and substantially augment the trade exchanges in keeping with the demands of every country's efficient development.

The speaker considered that pursuant to the efforts made in the coordination of the plans, a train of results were recorded as concerns the seeking out of possibilities of cooperation and bilateral goods exchanges in the next quinquennium. As far as we are concerned, we have been carrying through a comprehensive programme of contacts at various levels with all CEMA member-countries and work together with them for making final the coordination the soonest.

Highlighting the results achieved so far, the Romanian delegation considers it necessary to emphasize that it cannot be satisfied with the stage of the workers of coordination of the plans, with the fact that, as the documents presented to the session show in a justified way, a host of problems on which our countries' socio-economic progress depends, have been left outstanding, unsolved.

First of all we think of the task deriving from the basic purposes of the CMEA Charter, the provisions of the complex programme, as well as of the special programme of long-term collaboration in meeting the economically justified needs of the CMEA member-countries with the main types of energy, fuels and raw materials by 1990, on meeting the growing needs of the CMEA member-countries' economies with the most important types of energy, fuels, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical raw materials and other types of industrial raw materials.

In our opinion, one of the major problems which we have not solved properly yet and which has to find immediate solution is covering our countries' needs of raw materials, fuels and energy. This problem is known to face numerous countries of the world, inclusive of the CMEA member-countries. In this sense, the prime minister showed that Romania has perm permanently proved willing to collaborate within the CMEA for the securing of the necessary fuel. Yet, failing to solve in this frame the question of the crude oil import, the speaker said, Romania is inevitably bound to look for sources of supply in other countries and therefore our economic relations in this domain run almost exclusively with countries outside the council.

We consider that pursuing the target to secure by collaboration within the CMEA the economically justified necessities of crude oil of all member-countries demands setting out from rigorous criteria that should take account of every country's resources of fuel and energy, of the need for achieving, based on this collaboration, such a degree of fuel and energy supplies as to ensure similar per capita consumptions of the member-countries. At the same time, the equitable settlement of the problem demands the participation of all countries concerned--with material means, manpower included--in the building with joint efforts of the adequate productive capacities for the capitalization of the fuel and energy resources existing in the CMEA member-countries.

Considering that this problem can and must find solution, Romania is ready to participate in the joint efforts for the achievement of the adequate productive capacities. In the same spirit, Romania points to the necessity of solving more of the problems of coking coal supply and is ready to contribute, together with other CMEA member-countries concerned to the carrying through of the cooperation ventures in this domain. At this session, we sign a general convention of collaboration of the CMEA member-countries for raising the degree of crude oil processing. We hope that the rallying of the efforts in this so important domain will yield fruit. At the same time, we want to emphasize the urgent need for action through collaboration within the council, for better meeting each other's demands of petrochemical products and for the integral use of the crude processing units existing in these countries and of those to be built in the future by joint agreement. To this end, we suggest that the Executive Committee be traced the task of organizing the elaboration of and endorsing in the first half of 1981 a programme of long-term collaboration in this domain. Especially preoccupied with substantially cutting down energy consumption, we are interested in active collaboration with the other socialist countries for the seeking out of more efficient modalities of saving the energy and for the elaboration of new technologies taking low consumptions of fuel and materials. At the same time, given the importance of the nuclear energy and of the alternative sources of energy--solar, eolian, geothermal--we declare for intensified collaboration in research, design and use of these sources of energy. For the solutioning of the fuel and energy question Romania, which develops broad relations of collaboration with the developing countries, is ready to cooperate with other CMEA member-countries in joint ventures in the above-mentioned countries.

Of special importance is the drive for turning to account the reusable materials--metal, rubber, plastics, glass and others. We think it would be extremely useful to promote more active collaboration within the CMEA in the domain of methods and technologies of further capitalization of these reusable materials in order to solve these problems by joint efforts. We therefore suggest that the CMEA committee for collaboration in technico-material supply be traced the task to elaborate and endorse in the first half of 1981 a programe of long-term collaboration in this field. Taking account of the fact that our countries steadily develop the electronics, the nuclear power engineering, the production of special equipment and other peak-branches of technique, there is a considerably higher demand of rare metals, chemicals and meterials of high and very high purity, special steels and alloys, products which we have to import from third countries. We therefore consider that the CMEA Executive Committee be traced the task to advance in the fourth quarter of 1980 concrete proposals for the expansion of the CMEA member-countries' collaboration in the research, elaboration and manufacturing of such materials, also through conclusion of long-term conventions, so as to meet the growing demands of the CMEA member-countries in this domain.

Of outstanding importance is also the intensification of our collaboration for the CMEA member-countries to have their growing need for technological equipment and complex installations better met and lower thus their costly imports from other countries. We especially mean the mining, power engineering, metallurgical and chemical equipment--domains in which a host of difficulties emerge, more than once with serious implications on the achievement of the investments objectives.

For ensuring the equipment with complex and highly technical machine-tools we think that cooperation can be greatly expanded and the mutual deliveries amplified, of various scarce types of machine-tools, first of all heavy machine tools and multi-purpose plants, machine-tools for non-conventional metal-cutting. The Romanian side opines that the collaboration in research and design should be expanded, just as the development in our countries, by joint efforts, of productive units in the domain of technological equipment and complex installations, machine-tools that should meet the demands of the participating countries.

Long-term agreements can be concluded for the sub-branches whose products are being manufactured by more countries, covering the coordination of production by sorts, mutual deliveries and correlations of additional investments for the next quinquennium. As far as we are concerned, we are ready to analyze together with the countries concerned the concrete possibilities of manufacture and delivery to and from Romania of such products, both based on licences and know-how we hold and on those supplied by partner countries. We also consider it necessary to expand the mutual deliveries with a series of makes, such as excavators, lorries and tip-up lorries--inclusive of big capacity ones: tractors of various types and powers, cars, buses and minibuses, diesel-electric and electric locomotives of various powers, railway cars and ships.

In electric production, our countries have scored important progress in recent years. They have build up-to-date objectives, assimilated high-standard products. Yet, it should be mentioned that the demands of our national economies with a host of electronic products cannot still be met out of our own production, and we had to resort to large, unjustified imports from Western countries. We do have the power to turn to use the existing potential, expanding the cooperation in production of automation means, industrial electronic equipment, control systems, electronic components.

We want to lay special stress on Romania's interest in expanding the cooperation in computation technique. At the current session we will sign a convention on collaboration in this domain, whose provisions are of a nature to actuate our collaboration.

We considered and continue to point to the need for our country's specialization in a large number of products. We also advocate energetic measures for augmenting the volume of mutual deliveries. Of course, Romania will not organize the manufacturing of those products in which she is not specialized, under conditions of our partners of collaboration meeting to the full our needs of such products. Yet, with those types of products for which we demanded specialization and did not get it, we will continue and develop the production with a view to meet as well as possible the demands of our national economy.

The ever better meeting of the consumption demands, in the volume and structure requested by each country's population, brings about greater tasks for collaboration in the production of industrial consumer goods, food and farm produce.

Then, the concrete modalities of action were presented, for the expansion and deepening of the collaboration and cooperation in these domains.

Referring to the mandate entrusted by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the speaker specified that the questions of coordination of the development plans and of collaboration ought to be discussed at summit level by party and state delegations led by the first secretaries or general secretaries of our parties, as suggested by Nicolae Ceausescu. Such a meeting might be held this year or in the first half of next year.

The necessity of peridical debate on these problems at this level at least once in five years, the speaker stressed, stems from the fact that, in the last analysis, the problems of the economy hold the decisive place in the work of building the new system in our countries, in raising the living standard, materially and culturally, of the working people, in the socio-economic development and strengthening of our countries, in the assertion of the superiority and vitality of socialism.

We believe that by intensifying bilateral collaboration, by deepening collaboration, cooperation and specialization, securing with joint effort the resolving of the fundamental problems I referred to--meeting to an ever larger extent the economically justified needs of fuels, energy, raw materials, machinery and equipment of high technological level and other special materials--we shall contribute to fighting back the negative influences triggered by the economic crisis of the capitalist world, to diminishing the imports from occidental countries, based on the new-type relations existing among them, can solve the major problems facing the peoples today, thus contributing to improved force and influence of socialism in the world.

The speaker referred to the fact that the preoccupation has grown of late for the development of specialization and of multilateral cooperation in production. This has secured better meeting the needs of the country with a series of products, particularly in the field of the machine building industry, and an increase of the trade exchanges mutually. The Romanian side considers specialization and cooperation in production to play an essential part in the collaboration among our countries as a whole, and takes consistent action for intensifying it. Yet, the documents tabled at the session reveal that the possibilities of developing collaboration in this field are not made complete use of, that the technological level of an important part of the specialised products is below that of similar products of the world market, that some new types of machinery and equipment are slowly being produced.

Many of the stipulations of the draft resolution, if applied in practice, may develop the further development of cooperation and specialization in production. We consider that our preoccupations, the preoccupations of all of us in the area of specialization should be mainly oriented towards those lines that stimulate the assimilation of new technologies, the increase of the fabrication series, the full use of the existing productive capacities, the creation with joint efforts, of new capacities in more countries. We declare in favour of promoting specialization, both in point of finished products and of parts and spares, of a cooperation that is apt to secure for each country the possibility to put together and deliver finished industrial products of high complexity and technological level.

Promoting the international specialization in the most advanced branches of contemporary production, substantially increasing the quality and the technological level of the specialised production were mentioned by Ilie Verdet to be objectives asking for a complex approach of the specialization and cooperation activity, a union of efforts starting with research and design down to production and export, inclusive of securing the spare parts and the service for the delivered products.

Just as the complex programme stresses, the industrially less developed countries should be given effective chances to deal, within specialization, with new, advanced branches of technics and technology, should be granted the necessary assistance in producing and delivering highly technical products, this resulting in a speeded-up process of evening the economic development levels of the CEMA member socialist countries.

As to ourselves, although we participate in most of the concluded multilateral conventions, the volume, structure and efficiency of this participation does not reflect well enough the present stage of industrial development of the Romanian economy--particularly with the machine building, with electronics and with the chemical industry as the real possibilities existing for entering the international specialization and cooperation in production are considerably higher.

That is why we are interested in attaining, during the finalization of the plans coordination process, a higher volume and a more diversified range of mutual deliveries of highly technical specialised products that capitalize better the material and work resources.

Ilie Verdet stressed the need for a better correlation between the technico-scientific collaboration and the concrete necessities of the economies of the states, oriented towards such priority targets as: expanding the base of fuel, energy and raw materials, the use of fresh sources of energy, the reduction of the fuel, energy and materials consumption, producing new machinery, equipment and plant of better technological performance. In our opinion--he said--the technological and scientific collaboration should result to a wider extent in production specialization and cooperation ventures.

As to the volume of goods to be exchanged over the following quinquennium that so far Romania has established with the council's member countries with whom she had talks, the speaker showed that it goes below the existing possibilities. So, we are ready to look into fresh measures in view of further increasing the volume of mutual deliveries. Romania has made a series of concrete proposals on this line and is ready to come up with fresh proposals in the discussions with the other friendly socialist countries.

Taking into account the present development of the proceedings, the Romanian delegation agrees with the stipulations of the draft resolution of the session, regarding the adoption of extra measures for the finalization of the proceedings and quicker signing of the protocols on the results of coordination of the plans, as well as of the trade agreements for the 1981-1985 period. We also believe that before September this year the problem of the trade protocols for 1981 should be solved and the sides should sign the contracts for the deliveries agreed upon so far, without waiting for the conclusion of the long-term agreements for the following five-year plan period. This could secure the necessary conditions for substantially increasing the volume of mutual deliveries of goods.

The stable, ascending development of the mutual trade asks in our opinion, for an expansion of the practice of concluding long-term agreements and contracts not only for complex installations, machinery and equipment of long fabrication cycles, but also for a series of raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and other basic products. At the same time a better balance of the exchange of goods is necessary to be secured, as well as deliveries in scheduled time, the liquidation of the lags in deliveries.

In the trade exchanges among our countries we advocate the unitary application of the principles and methods of price formation--endorsed at the CMEA ninth session, inclusive of the subsequent recommendations agreed upon in the council's bodies--with all commodities and groups of commodities handled in the mutual exchanges, also with the products resulted from ventures of specialization and cooperation in production.

The speaker expressed his confidence that, on adopting measures of the kind of those suggested, the current session would make its contribution to the implementation of the provisions of the complex programme and of the special long-term collaboration programmes, to the promotion of fresh actions and forms of collaboration, to strengthening the collaboration among the CMEA member countries.

Assessing in the positive the activity deployed for the further improvement of organization of the CMEA member countries' collaboration and of the council's activity, the speaker stressed that the tasks keep valid of focusing the entire activity of the CMEA bodies and of the international organizations founded by the member countries on the solutioning of the major problems of economic and technico-scientific collaboration. At the same time, new measures are necessary for rendering the activity of CMEA bodies more simple, for enhancing their operativity, for budgetary cutbacks.

Referring to some issues of the international life, the speaker underlined: Consistently acting for the expansion of collaboration with CMEA member countries, Romania also militates for the broad development of the relations with all socialist states, based upon the principles of international solidarity, national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance. At the same time, Romania works for the strengthening and diversification of the collaboration with the developing and non-aligned countries, promotes, in the spirit of peaceful co-existence, economic and technico-scientific relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world.

The achievement of the great projects of socialist and communist construction in our countries demands a climate of security and peace, of collaboration and detente on the European Continent and the world over.

Setting out from the vital desideratum, the Romanian Communist Party considers it necessary, under the circumstances, that that the socialist countries, all peace-loving states and forces act firmly for preventing the international situation from worsening, against the imperialist policy of strength, domineering and dictate, for the improvement of the world political climate, for the resumption and continuation of the course toward detente, the cessation of the arms race and the beginning of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of all complex problems facing mankind, in keeping with the interests of peoples' independence and security, with the cause of peace all over the world. Assessing in the positive the documents recently adopted by the Warsaw Treaty participating states, the speaker stressed that Romania is resolved to work, together with the other socialist countries, with other states, with all democratic forces, for spurring the efforts for the strengthening of security and development of collaboration in Europe, for military disengagement and disarmament, in the interests of peaceful understanding and coexistence of the peoples.

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 19 June carries on page 5 a lengthy report on the speech, adding at this point: "In conclusion the speaker thanked the CSSR party-state leadership and Comrade Lubomir Strougal for conditions created for the commendable progress of the session's proceedings and wished the CSSR working people new successes in building the developed socialist society."]

Todorov Closing Statement

AU231517 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Report on closing statement by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the Bulgarian Delegation to the 34th CEMA Session in Prague, on 19 June]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, on behalf of all delegations expressed gratitude to the CPCZ and to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for the great attention and kindness, as well as hospitality accorded to the delegations of the fraternal countries participating in the CEMA session.

In a businesslike and sincere atmosphere we discussed the results of the CEMA activities following the 33d session, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated. We dealt with and outlined trends for settling certain important problems of cooperation and socialist integration to be coped with during the upcoming 5-year plan period. The decisions we adopted are of great importance for the further socioeconomic development of CEMA countries and of our entire community. We can state with satisfaction that regardless of the complicated international situation that has been created under the influence of the economic and monetary crisis in the capitalist world and despite the aggressive intentions of the imperialist circles in the United States and of the reactionary circles in other states, the development of the fraternal countries and of the socialist community is successfully proceeding. We are achieving the goals and future prospects outlined by our parties. Our cooperation and socialist integration are being intensified and are assuming greater and more important dimensions. The share of CEMA in worldwide production is growing and the international prestige of our organization is being enhanced. The principles of equal rights, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance are being implemented and applied within the CEMA framework. Life has irrefutably confirmed that only a cooperation based on the solid foundations of Marxism-Leninism can insure a harmonious coordination of national and international interests, as predicted by V.I. Lenin.

The correctness of our assertion--that in settling the complicated problems of socialist and communist construction, a tremendous role is played by our economic and political cooperation with the USSR--has been confirmed. This cooperation enables us to implement important joint projects and to intensively develop our economies, as well as to increase our defensive power. Thus, we are guaranteeing the independence and security of our peoples, safeguarding the results of their labor, and are defending the cause of peace throughout the world, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated.

The CEMA countries advocate just economic relations in the world and support the developing states struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. They are expanding their cooperation with those countries and are assisting them in liquidating the heavy burden of the legacy of colonialism, as well as in their progressive socioeconomic development. We were all happy to welcome among us, as comrades in arms and comrades who share the same goals, the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of Socialist Ethiopia, as well as the representatives of the PDRY and of the People's Republic of Mozambique--countries which have chosen the path of socialist development. Let us wish their peoples new successes and victories along this path, which is not easy, but is the only correct one.

With particular gratification and full support the participants in our session welcomed the request of the Afghan Government for the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the work of CEMA as an observer. I take advantage of this opportunity to once more express the solidarity of our countries and peoples with the heroic people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and with their struggle against the attempts of imperialism and reaction to divert them from the path indicated by their April revolution. We are convinced that relying upon the assistance of the powerful Soviet Union and upon the support of the other, fraternal socialist countries the people of Afghanistan, led by their party, will defeat the aggressors from abroad, as well as their agents within the country and will continue successfully and at an accelerated rate to build the new society in their homeland, Stanko Todorov declared.

All me, with all my heart to thank Comrade Lubomir Strougal, the premier of the CSSR, for the excellent manner in which he accomplished his duties as chairman of the 34th CEMA Session, by which he contributed to the successful work of this session, as well as for the perfect organization of this session's proceedings.

I would like on behalf of all of us to express gratitude to Comrade Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, and through him to all those working in the secretariat for their efforts in preparing and holding the session, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated.

Let us wish the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the industrious and talented people of the CSSR further successes in building a developed socialist society.

The next CEMA Session will be held in Sofia. The BCP Central Committee, as well as the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything within their power to create the optimum working conditions for this session. I take this opportunity to assure you that the citizens of Sofia and the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will welcome the delegates and guests to this session as their dear comrades, with whom we are marching, side by side along the path of socialism and communism.

With Comrade Stanko Todorov's statement, the work of the 34th CEMA Session concluded.

BONEV INFORMS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON MINSK WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU232125 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--The standing Foreign Policy Commission of the Bulgarian National Assembly sat here today. The commission was informed by the chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Vladimir Bonev, of the outcome of the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-state parliament representatives held in Minsk from June 16 through 20, this year.

Mr. Bonev pointed out that views were exchanged on the activation of parliamentary work on the most topical international issues: consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world, for continuation and development of the process of detente. Underlined was the enormous importance of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, approved this May in Warsaw, on the work of the parliaments in the struggle for peace and detente.

The participants in the meeting unanimously approved an appeal to the parliaments of the world to stop the escalation of international tension, to preserve the world peace. It was also appealed to the parliaments of the world to accept the proposals of the Political Consultative Committee to call a top-level world meeting which will determine the ways of liquidating the hotbeds of international tension and of making a new world war impossible.

The commission assessed highly the work of the Bulgarian delegation and fully supported the appeal.

It also noted with concern that, as a result of the moves of forces hostile to peace and detente, the achievements, in consolidation of peace, security and trust have been greatly endangered, that the efforts of all the parliaments are necessary to stop the escalation of tension.

BCP POLITBURO DISCUSSES RESULTS OF ZHIVKOV ROMANIA VISIT

AU231523 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP listened to information on the recent official and friendly visit to Romania of the party and state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expressed satisfaction with the fruitful negotiations held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

The important documents signed during the visit will promote the consolidating of Bulgaro-Romanian relations and will contribute to the speeded up development of economic ties between Bulgaria and Romania, read the communique released for publication.

It is said further that in the exchange of views on topical international matters concern was expressed over the recently deteriorated international situation resulting from the policy and actions of international reaction and the aggressive circles in the USA and NATO. In this connection stress was laid on the peculiar danger hidden in the NATO decision on producing and deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Stress was also laid on the importance of the declaration and petition approved on May 15th of this year by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which contain an active programme for continuing the policy of detente and cooperation, for consolidating peace and security among peoples.

It was emphasized that for the 25 years since the founding of the Warsaw Treaty organization the member-states of this defence alliance have been making great efforts for preserving peace and reducing international tension.

The readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with all the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving states and progressive forces in the world, to fight for translating into life the final act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, for the good preparation, for the Madrid meeting, for curbing and stopping the arms race and for disarmament, was expressed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu have underscored the great importance of an eventual approval at the Madrid meeting of a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The communique reads also that at the negotiations the determination of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania to continue to develop their all-round relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, of the socialist community countries, of the international communist and workers' movement, of the cause of peace, progress and socialism, was affirmed.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP made a high assessment of the results obtained during the visit, stressing the great role being played by the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu for the constant expanding of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP mapped out specific measures for the fulfilment of the tasks contained in the documents signed for the further development of all-round Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

UNESCO EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Meets UNESCO's M'Bow

AU202027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov today.

Mr M'Bow expressed his profound gratitude to Bulgaria, and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, for the good conditions offered for the work of the third conference of ministers of education from the European UNESCO member-countries. During the talk satisfaction was expressed concerning the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and the world organization.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Milko Balev, by Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education and (Karl Lichstroem), director of the UNESCO Secretariat Department for the United States and Europe.

Zhivkov Reception for Ministers

AU202025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception at the Boyana residence tonight in honor of the participants in the third regional conference of education ministers from European UNESCO member-countries. The reception was attended by the following officials: Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov, Milko Balev; Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and other officials as well as Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO.

Yordanov, Bulgarian Counterpart Meet

AU211400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, (AGERPRES) 21/6/1980--Aneta Spornic, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of education and instruction, had an interview with Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of her attending the conference of ministers of education of European countries. They approached problems regarding the unfolding of the conference, as well as aspects of the development of bilateral collaboration in the field of education and instruction.

End of Conference

AU211925 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--The third conference of ministers of education of member states of the Europe region of UNESCO ended here today. It was organized from June 12 to 21 by UNESCO with the cooperation of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

"The entire conference proceeded in a constructive and creative spirit, all decisions were made by consensus", the chairman of the conference Prof. Aleksandur Fol, minister of people's education of Bulgaria, and Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO, emphasized at a press conference on the closing of the conference. Professor Fol pointed out that the constructive spirit of the conference was particularly important right now, on the eve of the regular general session of UNESCO, to be held in September in Belgrade, and also before the meeting in Madrid. Professor Fol said: "This atmosphere will contribute to the success of two big events in the political life of Europe right now, in this tense year 1980.

Mentioning that the conference was attended by 300 delegates from 35 countries and 24 observers of international organizations, Mr. M'bow told the journalists that the common desire had been expressed for similar conferences to be convened within a shorter period of time, since the use of them was evident.

At the conference discussion went on the basic trends of development of education, and special stress was laid on the links of education with the needs of society, on the problems of educational content and its link with the working activities of the students, on matters of the democratization of education, on problems of the higher education in the fast developing societies, and on a number of aspects of international cooperation in the field of education.

It is pointed out in the basic document of the conference--the final report--that under the circumstances of international tension the conference has contributed to the cause of peace and deepening understanding, to developing the idea of the Helsinki Conference. This document contains recommendations by the participants in the conference to the governments of the Europe region countries on all the matters discussed, i.e. on all topical matters of the development of education in the eighties.

Mr M'bow and all delegates expressed their gratitude and appreciation to Bulgaria for the most favourable conditions made available for the holding of the conference.

ZHIVKOVA DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 24 JUN

AU240811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on 24 June Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee on Culture, departed for Moscow.

At Sofia Airport she was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, Mariya Zakharieva, deputy miniter of foreign affairs, Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee culture department head, and deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR VISIT TO INDIA

AU201315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, is heading a government-economic delegation to India. The delegation is composed of Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry and Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machine-building industry.

Official Talks Begin

AU211023 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 21 (BTA correspondent)--The official talks began here today between the Bulgarian governmental economic delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and the Indian governmental economic delegation led by India's Minister of Foreign Affairs Narasimha Rao.

During the talks along with the positive assessment of the development of bilateral friendly relations, attention was focused on applying a new approach in economic cooperation and trade which are to be placed on a long-term basis. Views were exchanged and a desire was expressed to expand industrial cooperation, to set joint ventures and to jointly enter third country markets. It was emphasized that through the efficient use of the ne forms of mutually advantageous cooperation and trade, the commodity exchange of the two countries could go up six or seven-fold in the years to come.

After the talks a meeting was held between Mr Grisha Filipov and India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mr Filipov handed a message to the head of the Indian Government by Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov. Matters of bilateral relations and cooperation particularly in the economic sphere, were reviewed. Stress was laid on the necessity for a further progress in the Bulgaro-Indian cooperation.

Today Mr Grisha Filipov also met India's Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah. In the afternoon the fifth session of the Bulgarian-Indian economic and techno-scientific cooperation commisssion began under the chairmanship of the Bulgarian Minister of Mechanical Engineering Toncho Chakurov and the Indian Minister of Agriculture Rao Birendra Singh.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU201317 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Leonid Firsanov, secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee. The meeting, which proceeded in a spirit of comradeship and cordiality, was attended by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 22 JUNE

AU222043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who will participate in the final talks on coordinating the national economy plans of Bulgaria and Mongolia for the 1981-85 period, arrived today in Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport he was greeted by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Departure from Sofia

AU240740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] On 24 June Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, departed Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Janyangiyn Lhaguasuren, Mongolia's ambassador to Bulgaria.

KHRISTOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU202100 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Ricardo Cabrizas, the visiting minister of foreign trade of Cuba, met here today with Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. During the talks a number of questions pertaining to bilateral economic cooperation and especially to the problems of bilateral ties were discussed. Also considered was the development of trade between Bulgaria and Cuba this year and in the coming years.

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER LISULO CONTINUES VISIT

Visit to Burgas Okrug

AU231030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] During the second day of his visit to Burgas Okrug Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, accompanied by Comrade Stanko Todorov, visited the "Mikhayl Doychev" ceramic plant in Burgas town. Daniel Lisulo and those accompanying him were acquainted with the organization of labor in the plant, where all production processes are mechanized. In the workshop producing ceramic electric conductors the guests showed particular interest in the production of these high quality goods which are well received on domestic and foreign markets. Cordially seen off by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the okrug party committee, and by Margarit Kirov, chairman of the okrug people's council, as well as by other local town and okrug leaders, the guests left Burgas Okrug today.

Meeting With Zhivkov, Todorov

AU241013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] On 24 June Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Daniel Lisulo, Zambia's prime minister. The meeting was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU231025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, (Nikos Kaloudis), Politburo member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee arrived in our country today. At Sofia airport the guest was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

ISRAELI PARTY LEADER VILNER CONTINUES VISIT TO SOFIA

Delegation Visits Institute

AU200842 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The delegation of the Israeli Communist Party, headed by Meir Vilner, secretary general, last night visited the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration. The academy is attached to the BCP Central Committee. The delegation met Gancho Ganev, rector of the academy. Comrade Meir Vilner gave a lecture to the teachers of the acadamy on the situation in Israel and on the tasks of the Israeli Communist Party under the present circumstances.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU201414 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Meir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, confirmed today the absolute identity of their views on all matters and aspects of the present international situation.

At the talks held here they exchanged views on the most pressing problems of the international situation today and on some matters of the world communist and workers' movement. The two party leaders informed each other about the tasks being solved by the BCP and the Communist Party of Israel at the moment.

The determination of the two parties to develop their fraternal friendship and cooperation was expressed, as well as to making their contribution to the further consolidation of the unity of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the absolute BCP solidarity with the struggle of Israeli communists, spokesmen of the real interests of the workers in Israel-Jews and Arabs, against the offensive of the capital reaction, against the aggressive and anti-democratic policy of the Israeli Government and its course of a still greater closeness with the imperialist circles in the USA and its helpers in the Arab countries.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 June, reporting on Todor Zhivkov's talks with Meir Vilner "at the Boyana residence, today" adds that "the meeting was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary."]

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU202017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the State Council, today gave a luncheon in honor of Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party, at the Boyana residence. Among those present at the luncheon were the members of the Israeli Communist Party delegation and the following Bulgarian officials: Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Isola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, and Milko Balev.

Vilner Holds Press Conference

AU202020 Sofia BTA in English 1940 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--"The separatist deal in Camp David marked the start of Carter's policy against detente", said Mr Meir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, at a news conference here today.

"The West European countries realize the danger of this policy. That is why France and Britain voted at the United Nations for the resolution No. 471. In Venice the EEC Nine adopted a document on the Middle East question, which under the U.S. pressure is a retreat from the resolution.

Mr Wilner said that for the first time since the foundation of the Israeli state it is endangered by fascism. Backed by government circles, organized fascist armed groups persecute the Palestinian people in the occupied lands and the Arabs in Israel. "The Israeli Communist Party is taking into consideration the fact that there are two nations in Israel. The Arab people of Palestine have the right to their own state. Israel should withdraw from all lands occupied in the 1967 war", said the secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party.

He pointed out that the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab countries have agreed to establish just peace with Israel which is to respect the legitimate rights and interests of all nations. The only adversaries of the just settling of the Middle East conflict are the Zionists and the American imperialism. "If there is no peace in the Middle East, Zionism and the American imperialism are to blame", said Mr Wilner.

TRADE, EXPORTS OF FERROUS METAL REVIEWED

AU231005 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--In 1978 the relative proportion of ferrous metals in Bulgarian industrial exports ranked third, next only to the products of mechanical engineering and the food industry. The amount of ferrous deliveries for the same year amounted to 339 million leva in foreign exchange. The ferrous metals--thick iron sheets, steel sheets, steel in blocks, pig-iron, etc., are exported to 30 states. On the whole the deliveries are equally distributed to socialist and nonsocialist destinations with only minor diversions in different years.

The exports bound for the CMEA member-states are steadily on the upgrade, reaching 90 percent of the total socialist countries-bound exports. The main importers are the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. Yugoslavia, too, is a major purchaser. The amount of deliveries for the nonsocialist world, too, is on the upgrade reaching a rise of 160 per cent in the 1970-1977 period. The proportion going to the advanced capitalist states is unsteady, varying between 40 and 50 percent. Of the advanced capitalist states Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France are the major importers. The supplies to the developing countries show a more pronounced upward trend. In the 1970-1977 period the exports for the developing countries rose twice. The main importers are Turkey, Syria, Iran, Algeria and Lebanon.

In the overall Bulgarian imports the ferrous metals again take the third place. The main suppliers are the socialist countries and first of all the CMEA member-countries, which supply 95 per cent of Bulgarian import demands in this branch. The chief suppliers are the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Poland.

ZHIVKOV VISITS BURGAS OKRUG 18 JUNE

AU231240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Report from special correspondents G. Vedrodenski and V. Vasilev in Burgas on a visit paid by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Burgas Okrug on 18 June 1980]

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, attended a plenum of the BCP Burgas Okrug Committee today. [paragraph continues]

"The plenum was devoted to the subject of accelerated introduction of the scientific-technical progress in this okrug during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The plenum was also attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Poliburo member and Central Committee secretary, by Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, and by Ivan Popov, chairman of the Central Council of Scientific-Technical Unions."

The plenum adopted an extensive program on scientific-technical innovations which are of great significance not only for the Burgas area, but for the whole country. Over 600 new products will be introduced during the Eight 5-Year Plan period and 120 new technological methods will be tested. A number of tasks connected with automation and electronification will also be accomplished.

The adoption of the new program was dictated by qualitative changes that have occured in the economy of Burgas Okrug, which has entered a new stage of development demanding a wider scope of new solutions as regards the implementation of complicated and varied tasks.

Over 11,000 workers and specialists participated in the debates on the new programs held by the okrug party organization.

"Welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delived an address.

"He expressed his high appreciation for the preparation and proceedings of the plenum, since this plenum deeply analyzed and extensively discussed problems of exceptional importance, not only for Burgas Okrug but for the whole country.

"The program adopted is aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress and takes into consideration the task assigned by the party as regards a drastic increase of social labor productivity during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Th first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman dwelt on a number of problems connected with the introduction of the new economic mechanism in all branches of the national economy, on the role of science and of engineering-design organizations, in connection with the application of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the struggle for high quality and efficiency, perfecting national economic managemnt and consolidating labor discipline.

"In his speech, which was listened to with great interst and was accompanied by prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelt on certain topical questions concerning the international situation."

During his 2-day visit to Burgas Okrug, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Comrades Nacho Papazov, Grisha Filipov and Ivan Popov held a meeting with the bureau of the Burgas Okrug party committee and with the local okrug people's council executive committee.

Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the okrug party committee briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the achievements of the okrug in fulfilling the plan for the first 5 months of 1980 and on the successful movement conducted in this okrug under the slogan "let us all work without lagging behind."

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the work of the party and state leadership, of the communists and all working people in this okrug in attaining high efficiency and quality of production and he also dwelt on a few important tasks now being accomplished in the Burgas Okrug."

Comrade Zhivkov also visited an exhibition on Burgas Okrug's expected economic achievements during the coming 5-year plan period, which is marked as the period of scientific-technical progress.

VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN TERMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD232027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you have already heard, the meeting of the top representatives of the seven leading capitalist countries ended in Venice today. Present at the meeting were: the United States, Japan, Canada, the FRG, France, Great Britain, and Italy. The progress and results of the meeting are the theme of our commentary:

The meeting of the so-called Western Seven amounted to a deviation from tradition. For the first time in 6 years the meeting's agenda included not only general economic questions but also politics. In the course of the deliberations it was confirmed that West Europe does not agree, in some fundamental points, with the tough international policy of the U.S. government and considers it too risky and insufficiently considered. It is true that the documents adopted--the final communique, the statement on Afghanistan, another on the kidnapping of diplomats, and other declarations--underlined what was identical in the views of the participants. These documents, however, were drawn up very vaguely.

More telling were the interviews given by some of the delegations to certain journalists and agencies, and those were sometimes in sharp disagreement with the message of the jointly adopted documents. Besides that, apart from the joint meetings of all seven delegations, several bilateral separate deliberations also took place in Venice. U.S. President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met in this way. They each held deliberations with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The agenda of those meetings dealt above all with the considerable differences in the assessment of the international situation, and in the attitude of the United States and West Europe to the most important political questions.

The atmosphere prevailing in Venice--U.S. pressure, hesitation of the allies, above all of France and the FRG--left a mark on all the political documents adopted. For example, this is reflected in the statement on Afghanistan. Its contents are unacceptable; the participants in the Venice meeting attempted to blackmail the Soviet Union.

They did not say a word about the foreign intervention organized by Pakistan and China. The really interesting thing, however, was that the U.S. allies did not allow the declaration to mention any concrete joint action. The meeting noted the report about the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan--this, by the way, was positively commented on by both the French and West German government representatives. This, above all, was not liked by the United States. It was obvious that its tactics, based on exaggerating an alleged Soviet threat, were less effective than they had anticipated.

In this atmosphere of political disagreements relatively little time and will was left for solving economic problems. It is true that in this sense the meetings of the Western Seven do not follow a very good tradition. So far they have never succeeded in agreeing on joint economic measures. This time the participants in the Venice meeting limited themselves in the final communique to drawing up a list of the main difficulties such as unemployment, inflation, reduced production, and the financial crisis.

The question is whether the Venice meeting will in any way enter the history of international relations. It will perhaps be remembered as a meeting marked by political disagreements, mutual distrust, toothless attempts to solve economic difficulties, or--and this is more likely--it will be remembered as yet another failure of President James Carter who, despite all his efforts, did not succeed in coercing his allies to follow him willingly and blindly.

FINANCE MINISTER LER LEAVES FOR CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

AU241107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler left on Saturday for Havana to attend the 38th session of the standing CEMA commission for foreign currency and financial questions. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Pedro Luis Torres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR.

SVAZARM CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM BERLIN CONFERENCE

AU231355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] CTK--Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM], returned this Friday from Berlin, where the regular conference of representatives of the socialist countries' paramilitary organizations had been held. The conference discussed coordination and cooperation in international paramilitary and sports competitions; the building of a technical base; and the fulfillment of other tasks in developing paramilitary organizations.

DPA REPORTS CHARTER 77 APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF SPOKESMAN

LD231750 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--The Czechoslovak civil rights movement Charter 77 has published an appeal to the world public in Vienna today to press for the release of its spokesman, Rudolf Battek--arrested in Prague in mid-June--and of other prisoners. Battek is accused of offering resistance to a police officer.

The statement, signed by two other spokesmen of Charter 77, Pastor Milos Rejchrt and Marie Hromadkova, says that at a time when international detente is more urgently necessary than ever and the CSCE signatory states are preparing for the Madrid follow-up meeting, the CSSR authorities are making absurd charges against Battek.

HUSAK RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS

LD232302 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here on Monday member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Marcelino dos Santos, who is the head of a Mozambican party and government delegation, on a visit to Czechoslovakia on June 20-24.

They appreciated the development and results of cooperation between the two countries and expressed the readiness to further deepen and develop bilateral relations. Gustav Husak expressed support of Czechoslovak communists and people for the efforts of the people of Mozambique in the construction of a new society and in their struggle against the policy of imperialism, racism and apartheid in Southern Africa.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD181820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] A program of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the sphere of the development of nuclear energy generation in Czechoslovakia until 1990 was signed today in the Nrzansky palace in Prague by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The document specifies in detail the tasks in the development of nuclear power generation in Czechoslovakia. This sphere was described as one of the key tasks of our economy by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in this sphere amounts to a significant contribution to purposeful broadening our fuel and energy basis, and to long-term solving of this important question. Economic and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the sphere of nuclear energy generation is developing successfully and represents one of the most important integration actions and accounts for some of the most important structural changes in Czechoslovak engineering. Our industry will, after 1980, manufacture equipment for nuclear power stations VVER-440 and VVER-1000, both for Czechoslovakia's own needs and for export. Czechoslovakia will therefore belong to the few world manufacturers of this equipment.

Apart from the supplies of certain equipment, the Soviet Union will help us with the design and construction of further nuclear power stations built in Czechoslovakia. The program also includes the participation of our scientific-research base in the research and development of this important sphere of science and technology and it also outlines mutual cooperation in a number of branches connected with the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Through cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is ensuring not only its own energy requirements, but it will also make an important contribution to solving of the fuel and energy questions within the entire socialist community.

PROTOCOLS ON PLAN COORDINATION SIGNED WITH SRV, MONGOLIA

Protocol With SRV

AU231155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 19 June, CTK--The protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] for the period 1981-85 was signed this Thursday in Prague by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nguyen Lam, central committee secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, SRV vice premier and chairman of State Planning Commission.

Negotiations on coordinating the plans proceeded from the main directions in the development of long-term economic cooperation after 1980, agreed on during the negotiations of CSSR and SRV party and government delegations this February.

On the basis of the protocol on coordinating the two countries' plans, the cooperation will be further expanded and deepened in the decisive spheres of the national economy and foreign trade. The volume of goods exchange between the two countries from 1981-85 is expected to more than double when compared with figures from the preceding 5 years. The CSSR will take part in the renewal and development of the Vietnamese national economy, particularly in the sphere of power engineering, engineering, the consumer industry and in agricultural areas, primarily in the cultivation of coffee, rubber and medicinal herbs. The largest percentage of Czechoslovak exports will consist of machinery and equipment and certain metallurgical and chemical products. The SRV will be exporting to Czechoslovakia tin, rubber, coffee, certain food products and raw materials and consumer products.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Valdimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technical and investment development; and other representatives. Nguyen Tien Thong, SRV ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Protocol With Mongolia

AU231400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 19 June, CTK--Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed this Thursday in the Hrzdansky palace in Prague a protocol on the coordination of CSSR's and MPR's national economic plans for 1981-85.

Negotiations on plan coordination proceeded from the main principles on expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation, adopted during the negotiations of CSSR and MPR state and government delegations in June 1978.

On the basis of the protocol concluded this Thursday, the mutual Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation in the next 5 years will continue in the traditional spheres, and concrete measures will be implemented for jointly utilizing the MPR's mineral wealth, as well as for processing raw materials of animal origin. The CSSR will continue to participate in the activities of the international geological expedition of CEMA member countries in the MPR.

Czechoslovakia will continue its export deliveries of buses, trucks, tires, diesel aggregates, medical equipment, equipment and spare parts for the footwear and leather goods industry and chemicals. It will grant assistance to Mongolia in equipping the workshop for repairing bus bodies in Ulaanbaatar and give further scientific-technical assistance in making production more effective and in mastering new production facilities that are being built in Mongolia. The Mongolian side will, in particular, continue its deliveries of raw materials of animal origin, of a range of leather products and of metal concentrates from the newly opened deposits.

The signing ceremony was attended by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Josef Simon, CSSR deputy premier; Vladimir Micka, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and other representatives. Oldziyn Doru, MPR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

HUSAK THANKS BCP'S ZHIVKOV FOR REELECTION GREETINGS

AU231350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov: I pray you to accept my most sincere gratitude for the congratulations addressed to me on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Bulgarian people, as well as on your own behalf, on my reelection to the post of president of the CSSR.

I share your confidence that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and between the peoples of our two countries, will successfully continue to develop in the future and constantly be intensified in the spirit of socialist internationalism, for the benefit of both the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples, as well as in the interest of socialism and peace throughout the world. For my part, I convey to you cordial greetings and wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, vigorous health and many successes in your exceptionally responsible work.

WINTER PREPARATIONS FOR COAL DELIVERIES NOTED

AU231405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondents: "Significant Task of the Power Commissions of National Committees; Establishable Savings Are Decisive"]

[Excerpts] To Make Use of Last Year's Experience

Compared with the preceding years, the preparation of power resources for winter operations [in 1979-80] in the east Slovak region was carried out in time and more responsibly. The more rational utilization of all kinds of fuel and power yielded results. The consistent fulfillment of the adopted measures in enterprises and plants contributed both to a smooth delivery of fuel and power to the population, enterprises and organizations without any breakdowns, and also to the general mastering of the fuel-power situation throughout the winter.

The ration of coal for the region will not increase this winter, compared with the preceding year; on the contrary, the same amount of coal will also have to serve additional, new apartments. In this respect the power commission of the regional national committee has adopted the principle that up to 80 percent of the total annual deliveries must be supplied as a preliminary measure by the end of this September. A serious worry is the preliminary delivery to villages in submountainous areas, in which the deliveries of wood for fuel are being reduced 45 percent, compared with 1979.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MINSK

AU231430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, which had participated in the Minsk meeting of parliament presidents of the Warsaw Pact states, returned home on 19 June. It was bid a cordial farewell at the airport of the Belorussian capital by Aleksey Shibikov and Vitaliy Ruben, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities, respectively, of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

AXEN, ITALY'S BERLINGUER HOLD 'FRANK, COMRADELY' TALK

AU231553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, had a meeting on 20 June with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, which were reciprocated by Enrico Berlinguer.

Hermann Axen and Enrico Berlinguer briefed each other on the activities of the SED and the PCI and discussed some aspects of the international situation. The PCI general secretary expressed satisfaction over the visit paid to Italy by the chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee.

The talk took place in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, DISCUSSES MILITARY POLICY

AU231832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, on 19 June received Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

During the meeting in the SED Central Committee building which took place in a fraternal atmosphere and in a spirit of full agreement, the supreme commander conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov briefed the general secretary on the achievements in the armies of the socialist defense coalition after the jubilee meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in May 1980 in the capital of the Polish People's Republic. Under the tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, the members of the fraternal armies are directing their efforts at making an even more effective contribution to the securing of peace and socialism in their political and combat training.

Kulikov said that he had been able to see this with his own eyes during his stay in the GDR, whose soldiers achieved exemplary results in boosting the combat strength and combat readiness of their units, in close cooperation with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker informed his guest on the manifold mass initiatives of the working people and soldiers of the GDR in honor of the 10th SED Congress. [paragraph continues]

This reflects the firm determination of the GDR people to do everything possible in order to strengthen their socialist fatherland in every way and to protect it reliably on the military level.

The broad popular movement proves that the policy coordinated with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, which is directed at securing peace and defending the socialist achievements, is being understood and actively supported everywhere.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the confrontation course of aggressive imperialist circles, especially of the United States, the comprehensive improvement of the GDR's national defense is assuming increasing significance. The GDR will fulfill its duties resulting from international alliances in the future, too.

The meeting was attended by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the National People's Army Main Staff; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the Central Committee Department for Security; General of the Army Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations; General of the Army Yengeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and General of the Army Ivan Shavrov, deputy supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR's National People's Army.

PELSHE, MUECKENBERGER EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE ON PARTY CONTROL

AU231418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] An exchange of experience took place in the Central Committee building on Thursday between the delegation led by Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission headed by its chairman, Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member. The chairmen and deputy chairmen of the Bezirk party control commissions also attended.

In a lecture, Arvid Pelshe underlined the significance of the forthcoming SED and CPSU party congresses and expounded on the experience gained by the CPSU party control committees for the further strengthening and consolidation of the party's ranks. Erich Mueckenberger thanked Arvid Pelshe for communicating this experience and emphasized the growing importance of the exchange of experience between the two Marxist-Leninist parties.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH SOVIETS

LD232252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--The 5 million members of the GDR's German-Soviet Friendship Society (DSF) will actively cooperate in preparations for the 10th SED Congress. This was stated by DSF President Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, at the sixth meeting of the DSF Executive in Berlin on Monday.

He referred to the great commitment to peace of DSF members and said: "The safeguarding of peace implies our vigorous rejection of all antidetente, anti-Soviet and anti-GDR attacks".

COMMITTEES CONDEMN PRETORIA'S 'RACIST CRIMES'

AU231635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] The GDR Solidarity Committee and the GDR committee for the decade of the fight against racism and racial discrimination have expressed their abhorrence and outrage over the most recent crimes of the South African racists in Capetown.

In a statement published in Berlin on 20 June, they state: The heinous murder of women, young people and children yet again unmask before the world the antihuman regime in Pretoria. The events of Capetown however, at the same time bear witness to the steadily growing resistance and heroism of the oppressed population of South Africa. The successes of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa increasingly motivate the peoples of South Africa in their struggle against racism and apartheid and strengthen their belief in victory.

It is further stated: On behalf of the GDR, we declare our inviolable solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the South African people, especially with the heroic inhabitants of the ghettos in Capetown, who are continuing their resistance regardless of the bloody oppression. We most closely feel solidarity with the striking automobile workers and all others unable to avoid prison and death in their struggle for the toppling of the racist rulership and for freedom and self-determination. We assure the African National Congress heading the freedom struggle in South Africa that we will not slacken in our comprehensive support for this struggle, the statement emphasizes.

The GDR people together with all progressive people of the world will not cease to condemn the racists in Pretoria and the imperialist circles still backing this criminal regime in the face of the UN resolutions.

In conclusion, the firm conviction is expressed that the people murdered in Capetown and the fighters of Soweto, just as Salomon Mahlangu and many other patriots, did not die in vain. The day will come when the people of South Africa will be free of oppression and racist dictatorship.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS TUDEH ON CP ANNIVERSARY

AU241116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee conveyed the following cable of congratulations, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Iran I convey cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to all members of the Tudeh Party on behalf of the SED Central Committee and in my own name.

Inspired by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internalism, Iran's communists have been fighting for 60 years for the well-being of the Iranian workers, for the freedom of the Iranian people, against imperialist predominance, national oppression and social exploitation. [paragraph continues]

Until smashed by the reactionary regime of the shah in 1937 the Communist Party of Iran was in the vanguard of that fight. Many comrades gave their lives and thus set a glowing example for all strata of the people, especially Iran's working class and youth.

The Tudeh Party, founded in 1941, continued the struggle to implement the legacy of the heroes of the first hour with unflinching will and readiness for sacrifice in both legal and illegal conditions. Since the toppling of the shah's regime in the spring of 1979 the Tudeh Party has been on the side of the patriotic Islamic forces of the Iranian people's revolution, repelling the attacks of imperialism and the counterrevolution against the young Islamic republic.

The SED is observing the present complicated struggle of the party in defense of the democratic rights and social interests of the Iranian people in solidarity and with respect.

We note with joy and satisfaction that the close traditional and friendly relations between the SED and the Tudeh Party of Iran are developing favorably on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED wishes the Tudeh Party new successes in strengthening its unity and cohesion in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, national independence and social progress.

FISCHER RECEIVES REUTER DIRECTOR GENERAL

AU231409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday received Gerald Long, director general of the British news agency REUTER, for a talk. Oskar Fischer briefed his guest on the GDR's foreign policy directed at the securing of peace and the continuation of the detente process. The talks were attended by REUTER editor in chief Michael Reupke and by Wolfgang Meyer, chief of the main department of the press in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRANSIT ABUSE ARRESTS

18 June Report

AU200828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Christian Schiele and Horst Michel, inhabitants of Berlin (West), were caught red-handed and arrested for serious crimes at the GDR border checkpoint of Drewitz on 13 June by GDR security organs. Coming from Hamburg they had attempted to smuggle 13-year-old FRG citizen Heike Hellwig to Berlin (West), an intentional abuse of the transit agreement. The child was taken to a children's ward for proper attention. An investigation was instituted against Schiele and Michel and arrest warrants were issued. The Audi 1800 car with the licence plates HD-VH 927 used in the crimes was impounded.

18 June Report

AU200830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs on 14 June caught red-handed and arrested Raimond Feist, inhabitant of Berlin (West), for a crime committed in abuse of the transit agreement. [paragraph continues]

An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Audi 100 car specially fitted for the crime and with the licence plates B-R 8147 was impounded.

19 June Report

AU201014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 16 June, FRG citizen Rolf Kranz was caught red-handed committing subversive crimes at the GDR border checkpoint of Berlin-Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse and was arrested. Kranz had pretended to GDR border control organs that he had lost his travel documents, grossly abusing the liberal regulations for FRG citizens to enter and visit Berlin, the capital of the GDR. He made his border crossing documents available to other criminal persons. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU231413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 20 Jun 80, the Berlin city court sentenced FRG citizen Detlef Schoetzau to 6 years imprisonment for a crime committed under Section 105 of the Penal Code. A paid agent of a criminal gang operating from the FRG and West Berlin, he continuously participated in crimes against the GDR. He intentionally and repeatedly abused the liberal regulations for the entry of FRG citizens to the capital of the GDR, Berlin, and camouflaged his messenger activity as innocuous tourist trips. He repeatedly met with and got personal instruction and guidance from the chief of the gang for the preparation and execution of additional subversive acts in contravention of the transit agreement. The Mercedes car with the licence plate number B-AJ 1828 used in the crime was impounded.

HONECKER, HAGER ATTEND FUNERAL OF ERNST BUSCH

LD232248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--The public paid their last respects to singer, actor and communist Ernst Busch whose urn was interred at Berlin-Pankow cemetery this afternoon. Escorted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Kurt Hager, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; and Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, family members including his widow and children, led the procession.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH UGANDA--Kampala--A long-term trade agreement between the Governments of the GDR and the Republic of Uganda has been signed in Kampala. It provides among other things for GDR exports of equipment and machinery for Uganda's transport system and agriculture. Uganda will supply coffee and other indigenous products. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 23 Jun 80 LD]

SIERRA LEONE ASSISTANCE--A solidarity shipment for the support of the 17th summit meeting of the OAU was given on 17 June by GDR Ambassador Gerhard Haida to Randolf Fillie-Faboe, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Sierra Leone. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

SOVIET WITHDRAWALS FROM GDR, AFGHANISTAN COMPARED

LD231104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Jozsef P. Szabo commentary]

[Text] The Soviet troop contingents to be withdrawn from Kabul within the next few days were given a warm farewell in one of the districts of the Afghan capital. The announcement by the Soviet news agency TASS that Soviet troop contingents will be withdrawn from Afghanistan was given a very favorable reception in Paris. The official representative of the Bonn government said that the Soviet announcement was addressed to the participants in the Venice summit, and thus the West German answer would come from Venice.
Jozsef P. Szabo comments:

Despite distances of space and time, it seems realistic to compare the Kabul decision to Brezhnev's announcement of unilateral troops withdrawals from the GDR made in Berlin in October last year. The Berlin announcement was made just in the midst of Western political and military plans and measures opposing detente, in order to counter these, as is the current Kabul decision. The Kabul decision was not unexpected. After all, the Government of Afghanistan made an initiative for the political settlement of the problem a mere month ago. The withdrawal of Soviet troops is a natural part of any such settlement--of course, together with the necessary and indispensable elimination of the causes which brought about the Soviet military presence, namely, the external interference, the support given to the internal counterrevolutionary forces. None of this has changed in the meantime.

Another aspect of this question is that while a great many people, ranging from the president of France to the foreign minister of India, have undertaken to play a positive role in promoting a political settlement and bringing about a dialogue, others have merely deepened the crisis by direct political and military measures. It is hardly a coincidence that Western propaganda gave such great prominence to news concerning an expected offensive by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and to further Soviet military plans. Nor can it be accidental that it was during the same time that the Chinese foreign minister spread the word from the capitals of Scandinavia to Paris and Bonn that there must not be negotiations until the last Soviet soldier is withdrawn. The same message was announced by Carter in Venice, addressed to the West European leaders.

The Kabul announcement is now awaiting an answer. Let us hope that it will provide food for thought even for those who until now have been unwilling to think.

'CONFLICTING VIEWS' AT VENICE SUMMIT REPORTED

LD231838 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 23, (MTI)--MTI correspondent Endre Simo reports from Rome:

One thing which can already be observed about the Venice conference of the "seven" is their failure to basically reconcile conflicting views from the past. Their clashes of interests, especially in the economic sphere, have remained associated with energy supply, and these will probably find expression in the closing communique, too. U.S. President Carter did his utmost to line up his allies behind the American concepts of strategy at the summit. To this end, he sought to exert particular pressure on Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing.

Carter and Schmidt commenced their Saturday night talks in a "stormy atmosphere," but finally they agreed on showing "agreement" at least in public. The words of Schmidt's spokesman suggested that the chancellor has not abandoned his relatively different position concerning the "Euromissiles" and would travel to Moscow with his original ideas. "The lack of personal understanding between Carter and Schmidt is unmistakable," Italian sources said.

The Carter-Giscard meeting was no greater a success, these same sources suppose. During the half-hour long talks, Giscard d'Estaing defended the discussions he had with Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw.

Statements by sources close to the Venice summit revealed that the message Leonid Brezhnev sent to Giscard d'Estaing on the continuation of detente and the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan has reduced the chances of Carter and Brzezinski "disciplining" Paris and Bonn. The Soviet move--observers believe--favoured the West European forces which hold different views than Washington on the future of East-West relations and do not wish to give up the results achieved through detente, MTI's Rome correspondent reports.

SARLOS RECEIVES MEXICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION

LD232248 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, received the visiting delegation of the Mexican People's Party led by General Secretary Alehandro Gascon Mercado. At the meeting information was exchanged on the position of the two countries and the most important tasks facing the two organizations and a review made of ways to boost future cooperation.

COMMENTARY NOTES CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

LD231328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Talk by Jozsef P. Varga]

[Text] In the provincial town where I have many old friends it is widely discussed that many people can get a constant supply of new television sets, washing machines and refrigerators absolutely free. It is being said that one only has to find a good contact to put one in touch with the manager of a certain shop, and he will continuously exchange one's household equipment for some small return, or in the hope of such return. The names of the supposed clients are being bandied about; even the reporter is told: You will find it worthwhile to come here from Budapest to buy these things.

A fine state of affairs, I think to myself and tell my friends, when the members of a corrupt gang are not even afraid of the possible press publicity. But then why should they be afraid? The question is fully justified. After all, when I heard these stories, I also regarded them as provincial gossip. I did not know whether to believe it when I was told how much certain individuals had been able to embezzle because they were members of this magic chain and when I was told the stories concerning the purchases of cars and plots of land, the building of villas and the wanton extravagance. If it is just gossip, these stories cannot become press articles. The reporter reassures himself: If as a mere visitor he can get such precise and extensive information about these matters, the officials living in the town must be completely aware of the situation; they must have investigated the matter. After all, as honest, conscientious citizens they cannot be indifferent to the reputation of their town.

There are also the police, prosecutors and people's controllers. There are enterprise control staffs, commercial supervisory organs, financial control and council supervision. Last but not least, there are social organs and institutions which are not indifferent to th maintenance of public order, the sanctity of state property and the state of public opinion.

Thus, I reassured myself and forget about the whole matter without any qualms. Then, just a few days ago, I came across a newspaper report concerning the sentence passed on a provincial town in the case of a series of crimes which had been widely discussed in the town for a long time. The accusation concerned embezzlement and similar matters. To quote just one sentence from the report: The ramifications of these criminal acts are so widespread that we do not have the space to outline them in detail. And here is just one fact from the case: 1,687 cases of forgery. The description of the crimes involved indicates they are same as those related by my friends. There is only one difference: the name of the town. The town in which the crimes mentioned in the report were committed, the town in which the sentence was passed, is located hundreds of kilometres from the town in which my friends told me of similar cases. They are still telling me about them.

VIEWS EXCHANGED WITH YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIALS

LD211954 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, met with Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Yugoslav Council for Phpysical Education, on June 20-21. During the talks in Szeged (south Hungary) and Subotica (Yugoslavia), there were briefings on the two parties' activities and the results achieved by the peoples of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their socialist building work. The two party leaders reviewed the trends in the sports relations between the two countries and discussed actual questions relating to international sports life. They paid special attention to the preparations sportsmen in Hungary and Yugoslavia are making for the Moscow Olympic games and expressed the hope that the Olympic events will be widely attended under the sign of the friendship of peoples. They observed with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing fruitfully in all fields of life.

The talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, were attended by Under-Secretary of State Istvan Buda, president of Hungary's national office for physical education and sport, and Sandor Szabo, secretary of the party committee of county Csongrad, as well as by Milan Ercegan, vice-president of the Yugoslav Council for Physical Education, and Djordje Perisits, secretary of the Yugoslav Council for Physical Education. Present were Ambassadors Jozsef Halsz of Hungary to Belgrade and Milan Veres of Yugoslavia to Budapest.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 24 JUNE

LD231850 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 23, (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will meet on June 24.

The HSWP Political Committee has proposed to the CC to discuss reports on timely international questions, the state of the implementation of the 1980 national economic plan, and the election of deputies to the National Assembly and members of local councils.

OFFICIAL GRANTS INTERVIEW ON PRICE MECHANISM

LD212148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Zoltan Farkas' interview with Bela Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian National Materials and Prices Office; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have suddenly become aware of the overvaluation of the new price mechanism, and there are critical comments being made. By overvaluation I mean that, according to certain opinions, the mere fact that we have a new price system and that we are pursuing a policy of restricted growth is sufficient for altering the balance of payments of the country. What the critics stress is the fact that profits have virtually disappeared in the processing industry, the textile industry and in engineering. A great many enterprises are suffering losses. This is seen by the critics as the fault not of the enterprises but of the new price mechanism. How do you see this problem?

[Answer] First of all, the restriction placed on the rate of growth is naturally a very important element of the economic process aimed at achieving a position of balance. In our experience accelerated development leads to a progressive growth in the demand for imports, and we cannot counterbalance this by a rapid increase in exports. The price system is very well situated within the framework of new requirements because it has created a new system of indicators in which export effectiveness appears as a regulator of success. As for the difficulties enterprises are experiencing in this connection: It would be surprising if these had not come about. After all, ingrained hierarchies of effectiveness have been overturned; the category of export effectiveness upset the ranking of the enterprises, and many enterprises which used to observe economic development from a very comfortable position have come to realize that they are not making nearly as much profit as they used to and in some cases that they are actually suffering losses instead.

[Question] We have many enterprises which used to think of themselves as possessing European fame or even world fame and which are now far from certain of making a profit at the end of the year. Is this a manifestation of the process you have just spoken about?

[Answer] I think you paint this picture in rather dark colors. The first quarter is in many ways insufficient for judging the outcome of economic activity over the whole year. Apart from this, our calculations, carried out jointly with the Ministry of Finance and the National Planning Office, indicate that the economy will achieve approximately the level of profits which we have targeted. It is in comparison with the past that enterprises are faced with the problem that they used to earn much greater profits and made commitments which now involve them in repayment difficulties. These are not really the problems of the new price mechanism. In my opinion these enterprises, which you say are world-famous, will be able to cope with the new price system, only [words indistinct].

[Question] In the period to come the pricing mechanism for certain areas, such as the food industry and the construction industry, will have to be worked out. In these branches the principles of competitive pricing are not yet manifested.

[Answer] Well, regarding the construction industry, in the very near future the leaders of the Ministry of Building and ourselves will approve a work plan whose purpose is to introduce a pricing system in the enterprise-style investment organization which is in line with this. The development of this system will involve us in a great deal of work. Regarding the food industry, the problem arises because the food industry buys its raw materials from agriculture not at world market prices but at a price which is 30-40 or even 50-60 percent higher than the world market prices. Recently we studied the Bulgarian system--let me mention here that in Bulgaria measures have been taken that in many ways are very similar to our price policy--where the agricultural cooperatives receive just as high prices for their products as they do here, but some of this they receive as a price supplement.

The food industry receives its raw materials at the world market prices and consequently it can function within the framework of the competitive price system. Well, we have discussed this system with the Bulgarians. I do not know what we will do here, but the food industry is an important, progressive export sector, where a rational price system would be very important for us.

[Question] The price level of consumer goods has developed precisely in line with the plans during the first quarter; however, the level of producer prices has increased to almost double of what was planned. At the same time, another set of economic indicators, namely enterprise profits, are neither greater nor less than you calculated. What is the explanation of the fact that the producer prices reached a much higher level than you originally expected?

[Answer] This is a question that is still being investigated. It is certainly a matter for concern that mistakes of this magnitude can occur in analyses carried out at a macroeconomic level, in the balance of relations between the branches. I hope that this will be cleared up in the very near future. Nonetheless, the most important fact is that regarding the consumer goods which affect the population, things have worked out almost precisely as we planned. We expected the consumer price level to rise by 0.8 percent as a consequence of the introduction of the new price system. The statistics show that the increase was in fact 1.1 percent. And the difference is perfectly understandable: In part the winter sales were smaller in volume than in other years and in part, as a consequence of the change in the seasons, the price of early fruit and vegetables was higher than in the corresponding period in other years. We expect to be able to achieve the target regarding the consumer price level, namely, that as a result of the measure brought in this year, it will only rise by 3.7 percent this year.

KOMMUNIST EDITOR RECEIVED BY MIKLOS OVARI

LD211900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest--Veljko Miladinovic, director and chief and executive editor of KOMUNIST, who is visiting Budapest at the invitation of the editorial board and the chief editor of PARTELET, journal of the MSZMP Central Committee, was received today by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. During a friendly and open conversation the need was noted on both sides for the further development and deepening of all the forms of cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two neighboring countries.

Veljko Miladinovic visited the editorial office of PARTELET and the editorial office of the party daily NEPSZABADSAG, as well as the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. During these meetings stress was laid on both sides on the desire for the deepest possible cooperation between the party papers' editorial offices and between the appropriate organs of the two parties.

TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD211946 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--A Hungarian-Afghan television cooperation agreement was signed in Budapest on Saturday.

The accord, which was initialed by Richard Nagy, president of the Hungarian television, and Abdullah Shadam, president of the Afghan television, stipulates cooperation between the Hungarian and Afghan networks in the exchange of television programmes, advanced training of television workers and in other spheres of telecasting activities.

POLISH PARLIAMENT OPENS 25 JUNE; NEW MINISTER APPOINTED

Opening, Agenda

LD231511 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun--A meeting of the Sejm "Polish parliament" has just started. Problems of the national economy, international issues, and questions of Poland's foreign policy will be discussed during the debate. Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, took seats in the benches of the Council of State. Members of the cabinet, including Prime Minister Edward Babiuch, took seats in government benches. Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, opened the debates. After complementing the agenda of the day by the Sejm, today's debates will include government reports on the implementation of the national socio-economic plan and the state budget for 1979, a report of the committee for the economic plan, budget and finances on this subject and a motion to approve of the government's activities, changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, and questions by Sejm deputies.

New Construction Industry Minister

LD232048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Summary] A session of the Sejm opened in Warsaw today to discuss the implementation of last year's state plan and budget and Poland's foreign policy. It was attended by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Gierek and State Council President Jablonski.

"The Sejm approved the government's reports and voted the acceptance of its work last year. The house passed a resolution on tasks concerning the implementation of the national socio-economic plan in the current year with some changes in the plan, and the need for increasing efficiency of economic management.

"At the proposal of Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Sejm recalled Adam Glazur from the post of minister of construction and construction materials industry. Edward Barszcz, hitherto mayor of Krakow, was appointed as the new head of that ministry. In the last item of the agenda, the Sejm heard the answers to deputies' questions."

TRIAL OF FORMER OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR NATO OPENS

LD232237 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] A trial of Leszek Chrost, 47, former vice-director of the department in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery Industry started before the court of Warsaw military district today. Leszek Chrost is accused of spying in favour of one of the intelligence services of NATO member states.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH UN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD232336 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 June, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek today met with executive secretary of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP], J.B.P. Maramis.

During the meeting some key problems of international economic cooperation were discussed. Emphasis was laid on multi-lateral cooperation among organizations of the U.N. system.

Also possibilities of further extension of cooperation between Poland and the ESCAP were discussed. The ESCAP groups the countries which are very important partners for bilateral economic and trade relations with Poland.

DENMARK'S OLESEN SPEAKS AT POLISH DINNER

AU231940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 80 p 7

[Report on speech by Kjeld Olesen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, at the 19 June dinner given in his honor in Jablonna--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--HAVING EXPRESSED THANKS FOR THE CORDIAL RECEPTION IN POLAND, MINISTER OLESEN REFERRED TO THE TRADITIONALLY GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THE FRIENDLY TIES BETWEEN THEIR PEOPLES. He said that both the achievements scored in rebuilding Poland, and the role of mediator traditionally performed by Poland in Europe elicit deep respect. This is evidence of its desire for vigorous action. Poland's role of mediator, the minister said, was emphasized at the recent meeting held here in Warsaw by the PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek with the leaders of France and the USSR.

THE SPEAKER EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF DANISH-POLISH CONTACTS IN VARIOUS SPHERES, AND WITH THE FACT THAT BOTH COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTED TO THE CONTINUING POLITICAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST IN THE PRESENT DIFFICULT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Referring to the forthcoming Madrid meeting, the minister expressed the hope that it will mark an important step in both the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and the further development of cooperation. The speaker emphasized that the aspiration to control armaments was an important aspect of the detente process. He also stressed the importance of the SALT agreements. The Danish side attaches much significance to the soonest possible initiation of the talks on medium-range weapons, he said. He emphasized the essential importance that the results of Vienna talks on the bilateral reduction of armed forces might have for the detente process.

Notwithstanding the different systems, Denmark and Poland have developed concrete cooperation in various sphers, the speaker stated. This proves that we are useful to each other and that we can learn from each other. The mutual interest in further promoting economic cooperation emphasizes this point.

CONSOLIDATING THE DETENTE PROCESS AND CREATING A CLIMATE OF COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING IN EUROPE IS OF ESSENTIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS IN THE PRESENT WORLD, INCLUDING FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND FOR THE CREATION OF FAIR AND STABLE ECONOMIC MODELS.

TRADE WITH ITALY, MANCA VISIT VIEWED

AU200917 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] PAP--Among capitalist countries, Italy has for many years been regarded as an important economic partner of Poland. [paragraph continues]

Italian machinery is being used in many branches of Polish industry, and the rapid construction of the Fiat mini automobiles plant that has been paid for, in line with the agreement,in the supplies to Italy of driving assemblies for that automobile, can be considered as one of the most spectacular examples of Polish-Italian economic cooperation.

However, as of 1975 the growth of trade exchanges has slowed, and this goes against the intentions of both Italy and Poland, but increased trade is only possible if Polish exports to Italy grows faster than Italian exports to Poland. The point here is to provide conditions for the payment of the Polish deficit that emerged in trade in the current decade. Coal is one of the fundamental items of Polish exports. Italy does not regard coal as an alternative to petroleum, but as a supplement in the country's power policy, and it is also interested in Polish cooper, electric generators and motors, in promoting cooperation in the field of motorization and in its application in shipbuilding, electronics and construction.

Our Italian partners are aware that following the period of great purchases, the trend must reverse, and they are considering facelifting the access of Polish goods to the Italian market; possibilities for cooperation in the other markets; and their participation in providing credits for the expansion of some Polish industrial branches.

These and other issues concerning Polish-Italian trade and economic cooperation were dealt with by Enrico Manca, Italian minister of foreign trade, in his address to Polish and foreign journalists who met in the Italian Embassy in Warsaw on 17 June.

EXPLOSION IN GDANSK SHIPYARD KILLS EIGHT, INJURES OTHERS

AU232146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--ON 19 JUNE AT 0820 AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE NORTHERN SHIPYARD IN GDANSK. An explosion occurred in a lower room of a Super Seiner boat at the last fitting stage, where metal surfaces were cleaned with a solvent. The explosion resulted in the deaths of eight people.

They were: TADEUSZ ARCIUCH, ZDZISLAW BOSY, ANDRZEU GIERASIMOWICZ, WALDEMAR POMIERSKI, JOZEF SLESINSKI, ZBIGNIEW TUTLEWSKI, WIKTOR WOLMA AND WALDEMAR WOZNIAK.

Nineteen workers, including several critically injured, have been hospitalized.

The workers of the shipyard and of the Malmor enterprise immediately started rescue operations and with great selflessness gave first aid to the injured. All those affected were immediately given medical assistance.

Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Jerzy Kolodziejczyk, Gdansk governor, arrived at the site of the accident shortly after it occurred.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN SET UP A SPECIAL COMMISSION chaired by Andrzej Jedynak, minister of the heavy and agricultural machines industry, who arrived at the northern shipyard, to examine the causes of the accident. The prosecutor's office has begun an investigation.

Preliminary findings show that the accident could have been caused by the explosion of gases accumulated as a result of the careless use of solvents.

The families of the dead and injured have been given assistance and care.

GIEREK ADDRESSES MARITIME WORKERS IN WARSAW

AU231928 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jun 80 p 2

[Report on speech by E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to maritime workers at the 20 June meeting in Warsaw--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--Having taken the floor, Edward Gierek thanked the maritime workers for their difficult work requiring much moral strength.

WHILE REFERRING TO THE ACCIDENT THAT OCCURRED IN THE NORTHERN SHIPYARD, EDWARD GIEREK EXPRESSED SYMPATHY TO THE FAMILIES OF THOSE AFFECTED BY THE CATASTROPHE AND TOLD THE SHIPYARD'S LEADERSHIP TO SURROUND THEM WITH SOLICITOUS CARE.

While emphasizing the significance of the maritime economy for the country, the first secretary said that affairs concerning the sea and the development of the entire coast were of foremost importance for the entire national economy. In particular, much has been done for the maritime economy due to the enormous financial outlays and efforts exerted by maritime workers in the past decade. FOR THIS REASON IT IS NECESSARY TO FURTHER EXPAND PORTS, THE FLEET AND THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY. TO PROMOTE FISHING AND THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY, IT IS FIRST OF ALL NECESSARY TO MAKE PROPER USE OF THE AVAILABLE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, OF RESERVES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MARITIME ECONOMY.

Poland has become a sea power in the full meaning of this term. We must continue together to strengthen that position.

The maritime economy has been confronted with difficult and important tasks, but maritime workers, E. Gierek said, have been setting an example of patriotic engagement and selflessness for a long time. They are characterized by high qualifications and dedication to their trade. I am thus convinced that they will spare no efforts to develop this important national economic branch.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY CONVEYED TO THE MEETING PARTICIPANTS CORDIAL CONGRATULATIONS AND THE BEST OF WISHES TO ALL MARITIME WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

PETROLEUM SURVEYING OPERATIONS IN BALTIC SEA REPORTED

AU201245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] A drilling platform for off-shore petroleum surveying has been moored in Polnocny port.

As reported, this specialized facility, built in Holland for the Petrobaltic international enterprise belonging to the GDR, the USSR and Poland, has arrived in Gdansk to be towed shortly to the first off-shore prospecting area north of Rozewie.

While in Polnocny port, the platform has been provided with gear indispensable for its efficient and safe operations. Also, sea crews have been trained.

There will be an international crew of 72 aboard the platform. While offshore, the facility will be supplied by helicopters and specialized ships.

The offshore prospecting facility weighs 7,600 tons. The body of the platform is as tall as a house of several stories and rests on three 127-meter supports that can be set on the bottom 15-90 meters below the sea surface. Prospecting drillings will be performed from the platform deck to a depth of several kilometers.

GIEREK SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES IN KRAKOW REPORTED

AU231952 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--On 18 June Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, visited Krakow.

E. Gierek participated in an expanded session of the executive body of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, inspected "The Restoration of Krakow in the Past and Today" exhibition and visited the MERA-KFAP measuring instruments plant in Krakow.

The session of the executive body chaired by Krystyn Dabrorwa, first secretary of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, assessed the progress made in implementing economic tasks in Krakow city voivodship in the past 5 months.

Edward Gierek informed those present about Central Committee Politburo decisions aimed at harmonizing economic development and attaining a significant improvement in management efficiency.

Krakow's role in increasing the country's achievements is significant and constantly growing. Party committees and organizations in the city and voivodship must, however, exert further effective efforts to compensate for the deficit in production for the market and export, to provide appropriate working conditions and to develop science and culture. The Krakow party organization numbering almost 100,000 members and candidate members has the highly important task and duty before the country to insure proper progress in restoring monuments. The executive body has adopted decisions specifying the main trends of activity in individual economic branches, political and public organizations and administration in order to properly and fully fulfill this year's tasks. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary then visited the great exhibition, "The Restoration of Krakow in the Past and Today."

Organized under the sponsorship of the public committee for restoring Krakow monuments, the exhibition shows the history and problems of city restoration and conservation. The documents, files, graphs, site and draft plans, development and architectural plans gathered there give insight into the most important conservation measures. A special section is dedicated to the most modern times. The exhibits shown include historical photographs of the December 1978 Wawel conference that set up the committee for restoring Krakow monuments, as well as blueprints and photographic descriptions of restored objects. Edward Gierek inquired with interest about the progress made in restoring monuments. Due to the state and public generosity, as much as Z5 billion will be spent for this purpose in the coming 5-year period.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary then visited the MERA-KFAP measuring instruments plant in Krakow. The plant ranks among the city's most modern enterprises. The value of its annual production exceeds Z1 billion, with the share of goods exported to 35 countries all over the world accounting for 45 percent.

Cordially welcomed by the collective, Edward Gierek inspected some departments of the plant, making longer stops at the electronic and engineering departments and at the brigades assembling memory units on elastic discs. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary was told about the plans for expanding the choice of articles and about the possibilities to increase production for export. The rich experience in the production of complex control and measuring instruments and the excellent reputation these instruments enjoy among the customers guarantee that. At the same time the collective numbering 2,000 has succeeded in making significant savings through technological solutions of its own, and this makes it possible to forego costly imports. Edward Gierek also met political and administrative leaders of enterprises.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD 20 JUNE

LD210147 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Routine sessions of the executives of the party voivodship committees took place today. The discussion centered on the assessments and directives contained in Edward Gierek's letters to the first secretaries of the party voivodship committees. Executives of the voivodship party committees met today in Czestochowa, with Stanislaw Kowalczyk's participation; in Lodz, with Jan Szydlak taking part; and in Siedloe, with Kazimierz Barcikowski taking part.

Tadeusz Pyka took part in the Elblag session; Zdzislaw Kurowski took part in the Suwalki session; Zbigniew Zielinski took part in the Walbrzych session; and Jarema Maciszewski took part in the Slupak session.

Particular attention was paid to the tasks arising from the resolutions passed at the eighth party congress--tasks which underline the need for further harmonization of our economy and improving its efficiency.

LUKASZEWICZ PRESENT AT TRYBUNA LUDU FETE

LD212206 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June, PAP--A traditional two-day fete of the TRYBUNA LUDU daily, the PUWP CC organ, started here today. The slogan of this year's fete is "Peace-Security-Labour". In connection with the fete a number of exhibitions illustrating international solidarity among working people and people's struggle for social and national liberation are being held here.

The programme of the fete includes many artistic events, concerts, folk art shows, sports events and meetings of TRYBUNA LUDU's journalists with the daily's readers. TRYBUNA LUDU plays host to many delegations from abroad representing 32 press organs of communist and workers' parties.

Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, met with the foreign guests. During the meeting he discussed the main tasks of socialist construction in Poland stemming from the 8th PUWP Congress resolutions, and the ideological and socio-economic aspects of the PUWP policy in particular.

Lukaszewicz also characterised the main directions of Poland's foreign policy that is aimed at the consolidation of world peace, and answered journalists' questions. Present at the meeting were head of the press, radio and TV department of the PUWP CC, Kazimierz Rokoszewski and editor-in-chief of the TRYBUNA LUDU daily Jozef Barecki.

U.S. SHIPS CALL AT PORT OF CONSTANTA 23 JUNE

AU231838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1980--The American ships Dale and Donald B. Beary arrived in Constanta harbour on June 23. The same day, the chief of the march, Rear-Admiral Joseph Metcalf, accompanied by a group of American officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta municipality, on the commander of the Navy and on the commander of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Marine Institute.

Present were Rudolph Aggrey, ambassador of the USA to Romania, and Colonel Burton S. Weisman, naval attache of that country in Bucharest.

The ambassador of the USA offered a reception at the "Cabino" restaurant of Constanta on Monday evening.

COMAN RECEIVED BY EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

AU231340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Ion Coman, head of the RCP delegation which is on an official visit to Egypt, was received in Cairo by Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice chairman and secretary general of the National Democratic party and vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. This is the first RCP delegation to pay an official visit to Egypt at the invitation of the National Democratic Party.

The two sides exchanged views on the current and future interests of the two parties and expressed the desire to continuously develop the good relations between the two governing parties, countries and peoples in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect. They also discussed various aspects of the international situation, including the Middle East situation, and stressed the need to find a political settlement there through constructive talks.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO FRG'S CARSTENS

AU201656 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] FRG President Karl Carstens received Ion Rambu, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the FRG. On this occasion the ambassador extended cordial greetings to President Karl Carstens on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes for his personal health and happiness and wishes for prosperity to the FRG people.

Thanking the ambassador, the FRG president asked him to extend cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes for his personal health and wishes for the Romanian people's prosperity.

The sides had a talk which emphasized the upward course of relations of cooperation between our countries and the mutual desire to develop and intensify comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BELGRADE RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT CARTER REPORTED

LD241006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, accompanied by his wife, arrived this morning on his first official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport Carter and his wife were received and given a cordial welcome by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife.

In the welcoming party were: Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense; Nokola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and his wife; Franjo Jerljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade city assembly, and his wife; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; SFRY ambassador to the United States, Budimir Loncar, and his wife; Colonel General Enver Celmalovic, assistant federal secretary of national defense; and other Yugoslav personalities.

U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Lawrence Eagleburger and his wife and members of the U.S. Embassy were in the welcoming party as well.

Also arriving in the president's party were the president's daughter, Amy Carter; Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President on national security affairs; Jody Powell, press secretary to the President; Ambassador Abelardo Valdez, chief of protocol; David Newsom, state under secretary for political affairs; and others.

At Belgrade airport U.S. President Jimmy Carter addressed his hosts and the Yugoslav public.

The Yugoslav capital city gave the high-ranking guests from the United States a cordial welcome. Along the entire route Belgrade citizens cordially greeted President Carter and his wife.

Foreign Ministry Welcome

LD231626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the beginning of today's press conference, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic made the following statement:

"We are very pleased that we shall soon play host to President Carter who, as is known, will come for the first time officially on a friendly visit to our country.

"This friendly visit takes place following a period of successful development of bilateral relations, in particular in the past few years. We are convinced that this visit will have a stimulating effect and that it will contribute to the further comprehensive development of relations between the two countries, on the foundations which were jointly established in 1978 between President Tito and Carter as well as during earlier summit meetings.

"The relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are marked by equality which also implies mutual respect and consideration for differences where they exist. The talks between President of the Presidency Mijatovic and President Carter will, we expect, confirm the mutual interest for the continuation of the already existing dialogue between the two sides and the wish that useful cooperation will be ensured in all spheres.

"The significance of the visit is all the greater because it takes place at the time of exacerbated international relations. This directs both sides to present their views of the complex and in many respects dangerous situation in the world as well on the possibilities of overcoming this situation. We, therefore, believe that in these talks the need will be stressed for improving international relations through a speedy resolving of crisis hotbeds and major problems which the world faces, such as the problems of development, disarmament and others. There is no need for me to stress that numerous countries and statesmen throughout the world are preoccupied with these issues and that Yugoslavia, as a nonbloc and nonaligned country, in its relations with all its partners acts on these foundations in the direction of consolidating peace, security and equitable cooperation in the world.

"President Carter and his wife will be welcomed cordially in Yugoslavia."

Importance of Visit Assessed

AU231610 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] The following is a commentary by Milorad Denda in connection with the visit by U.S. President Carter to Yugoslavia:

The visit of U.S. President Carter to Yugoslavia attests to the successful development of Yugoslav-American relations about which it is often said with good reason that they are passing through a stage of comprehensive, substantive and dynamic trends on the basis of complete equality, mutual consideration, respect and noninterference. The talks between Presidents Tito and Carter in Washington in March 1978 provided a direct positive encouragement to the strengthening of ties of friendship, the further development of Yugoslav-American relations on the basis of these principles and the strengthening of mutual understanding. At that time the American people and their highest representatives also demonstrated personal admiration, respect and attention to our president.

Many contacts have been made at all levels and in many fields and all this has contributed to a better mutual understanding and a better mutual awareness of the internal development and international orientation of the two countries. Let us only mention here the exchange of visits by one of our and two american parliamentary delegations, the party contacts established through the visit of a LCY delegation to the U.S. parties, the visits by members of the two governments, the visits by economic representatives and the visits by representatives of all our republics and provinces to the United States.

The forthcoming American-Yugoslav talks, which will open tomorrow, will be a continuation of the dialogue on all problems of mutual interest and on the further development of bilateral relations on the basis that has been lastingly incorporated in their foundations built by President Tito in his talks with U.S. Presidents Kennedy, Nixon and Carter in Washington and Nixon and Ford in Belgrade. The dialogue opening in Belgrade tomorrow will also point out those fields of cooperation in which more can be accomplished to even further improve overall relations. Thus, it is possible to further advance the economic cooperation that has been yielding good results, considering the trade totaling nearly $1.5 billion last year, but which requires more balanced trends and a harmonization of imports and exports.

The U.S. President's visit to Yugoslavia will be also a continuation of the successful and useful dialogue on current problems of the contemporary world. This dialogue is all the more important because it will take place at the time of a dangerous deterioration of international relations, demanding the efforts of all countries to halt this development and orient the world, burdened by old and new crises, toward solving these crises and strengthening peace and security. The rich activity of Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, in the struggle for peace and international cooperation based on equality and for peaceful solutions of problems on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of nonaligned policy is well known. As a self-managing, socialist and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia sees in these principles also the lasting foundations of its own independence and is playing an important and recognized role in the world by its active involvement in the international field.

All great international problems will be discussed in the talks between U.S. President Carter and Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, and other highest leaders of our country. In an atmosphere of openness, that has already become traditional, the two sides will state their views on these problems. It is believed that the overcoming of the current crises and the preservation of the relaxation of tension on its broadest foundations will be especially discussed in this connection. All this shows that the talks and visit of the U.S. President will provide a new impetus to a further advancement of the Yugoslav-American relations and a strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

OPENING OF CARTER-MIJATOVIC TALKS REPORTED

LD241046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter began in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd at about 1100 today.

On the Yugoslav side the talks are attended by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency. Vesselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States Budimir Loncar, and others. On the U.S. side Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia; Brzezinski, the national security adviser to the U.S. President; and other officials are taking part in the talks.

Immediately at the beginning of the talks, President Carter gave thanks for the warm welcome, and using well-chose words, spoke of the personality and achievements of President Tito and of the enormous reputation and respect which he, as the most prominent leader of the nonaligned movement, enjoyed in the United States and throughout the world.

Views on the current problems in the world, especially about the ways and means of renewing and consolidating detente and about the further development of all-round bilateral cooperation, will be exchanged during the talks.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD231624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--The official press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today assessed as favourable the TASS report on the withdrawal of a part of Soviet units now in Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia considers this to be an important step leading to the creation of the necessary conditions for political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis and the right of each people to itself decide on its future, the spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, stated.

The principled position of Yugoslavia on withdrawal of foreign troops and the discontinuation of any foreign interference as the necessary conditions for reaching a just and lasting solution of the crisis, is well known, the spokesman said.

POLITIKA ARTICLE DISCUSSES 'DEFICIENCIES' OF SOVIET ECONOMY

AU240918 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Report by permanent correspondent Risto Bajalski]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 June--Aleksandr Fetisov, well-known economist of the Soviet petroleum industry, concluded in a recent article that "the soulful cries" of economic officials in their endless search for the best production efficiency indexes (criteria) have been heard from time to time for the last 10 to 15 years. The economist is not troubled by such "cries." What troubles him, however, is the fact that even when, through analysis, they uncover the indisputable deficiencies of the national economy, a majority of the "criers" suggest one and the same solution for the difficulties: "Yet another index or another five indices or an entire system of indices must be worked out and applied and things will probably correct themselves."

Multitude of Indices

But things have not corrected themselves for nearly a decade now although the Soviet economy does not lack indices to measure its efficiency. It will be one year in July since the CPSU Central Committee and the government adopted a complex of measures "to further perfect the economic mechanism." And once again the most prominent feature of this complex of measures is new indices.

A very cautious approach has been adopted and continues to be adopted in connection with the measures. They were not issued as "a decree" coming into effect "overnight." If we may put it this way, the measures have a built-in delay: They were adopted in July 1979 and will come into effect on 1 January 1981. Thus 1 1/2 years have been left for "deliberation." Involved here are preparations of the economic organizations and the administration to find their place in the complex of measures.

As great as the determination and as irrevocable as the decision to move to stricter economic criteria in economic operations may be, there is also an obvious fear lest any hasty steps lead to further deterioration of an already difficult situation in the economy, which is creaking at the main joints.

Source of Difficulties are Extensive Economic Operations

Extensive economic operations are the biggest source of difficulties in the Soviet economy. Although the USSR is the world's leader in absolute production of many fuels, raw materials, iron, steel, coal, cement and so forth, this primacy is costing the country more and more from year to year.

Extensive economic operations are causing certain disproportions with all their negative consequences in solving the country's social and economic problems. The shortages of the individual types of fuels and raw materials are increasing. There is a shortage of metals. A shortage of capital investment and of modern equipment is also felt. Certain branches and regions are short of labor.

Material supplies do not add up to increased purchasing power of the population and this discord between the monetary and commodity funds aggravates the inflation that is officially not recognized. Food production is passing through a greater crisis than ever before in the last 15 years.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES PROPOSED NEW DELHI NONALIGNMENT SESSION

LD232244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 23, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia assesses very favourably the decision of all non-aligned countries, adopted in New York, to hold a ministerial conference of the non-aligned in New Delhi next January.

This was stated at the press conference today by spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic. He added that this decision has confirmed the general mood of all non-aligned countries for collective and dynamic activity of the movement in order to overcome the permanent deterioration of the international situation, renew detente and give contribution to the strengthening of peace, security and equality in the world.

Kalezic also stated that the proposal for holding of a ministerial conference in New Delhi already in January was considered during the talks between Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi. The two ministers agreed on that occasion to propose this jointly for consideration at the conference of the non-aligned countries in New York.

DJURANOVIC POSTPONES VISIT TO INDIA DUE TO MOURNING

LD231710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today informed journalists that the visit to India by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, set for June 26, has been postponed.

Deeply moved by the news about the tragic death of Sanjay Gandhi, the son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and sympathizing in her profound grief at this loss, Djuranovic suggested to the Indian Government that his scheduled visit to India be postponed.

A new date of the visit will be fixed later.

SPOKESMAN 'STRONGLY CONDEMNS' SPANISH TV PROGRAM

LD232249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 23, (TANJUG)--The official press spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has strongly condemned a Spanish TV programme on Yugoslavia, broadcast on June 14 with the participation of the Yugoslav emigre Mihajlo Mihajlov and the former Belgrade correspondent of "DER SPIEGEL" Hans-Peter Rohlmann, who had been convicted of espionage and expelled from Yugoslavia.

At his regular weekly press conference in Belgrade today, the spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, said that the intentions of the organizers of this provocation are best indicated by the manner in which the programme was organized and the participation of Mihajlov and Ruhlmann.

"I can only say that similar acts by no means help development of the otherwise friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain, nor do they contribute towards creating a favourable atmosphere in and success of the preparations for holding the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the European security and cooperation conference," the spokesman said. He concluded: "We think that all member-countries of the conference are equally bound to contribute to the implementation of the aims we outlined in the Helsinki documents."

MAURITIUS SEEKS NONALIGNED AID FOR DIEGO GARCIA RETURN

LD232035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Nairobi, June 23, (TANJUG)--The Governments of Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles will ask for support from the nonaligned countries for taking up the question of returning Diego Garcia to Mauritius and making it possible for its one-time dwellers to return to their homes after having been unlawfully and deceitfully, it was said, expelled from them.

The news of this possibility, reaching Nairobi from the Indian Ocean region, indicate that the problem of the small and idyllical atoll of Diego Garcia could grow in to one of the hot topics in international relations since such demands for its return under the territorial jurisdication of Mauritius would encroach on the U.S. global military strategy, and this just at the time when the Pentagon is turning this atoll into the most powerful stronghold of its military presence in the Indian Ocean.

SAWPY'S BAKOCEIVIC RECEIVED PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD232038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, today received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the PLO political office in Yugoslavia.

At the meeting Al-Khatib informed Bakocevic about the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and the stand of the PLO.

During the conversation there was mention of further cooperation between SAWPY and the PLO.

BAKARIC UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL OPERATION 20 JUNE

LD232008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has been successfully operated on in the urological clinic of the clinical center in Ljubljana.

His recovery following the operation, which was performed on 20 June, is proceeding normally.

Today Dr Vladimir Bakaric was visited by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During a lengthy conversation, they conveyed to Vladimir Bakaric their best wishes for his soonest possible complete recovery.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DELEGATE TASKS

ID210254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the meeting on 19 June, the SAWPY federal conference reviewed previous experiences and topical questions concerning the further promotion of delegate relations. The conference concluded that the delegate system is increasingly viewed as a powerful instrument of development and implementation for socialist self-management, and as an integral system of social relations in which millions of workers, working people and citizens control the conditions and results of their labor, strengthening the brotherhood, unity, equality and socialist community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, build up and realize our independent and non-aligned foreign policy.

The federal conference stressed that in the forthcoming period it is essential, in seeking solutions to individual questions concerning the further promotion of the delegate system, to proceed from important experience already acquired, and based on this experience, to develop further organized socialist forces in the struggle for further affirmation of the basic values of that system.

The federal conference emphasized the need for the Socialist Alliance's overall activity in developing and promoting the practical operation of the delegate system to be as closely and concretely linked as possible with implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility.

The federal conference noted the need for all organs and organizations of the socialist alliance to become directly and concretely involved in achieving the economic stabilization tasks, in particular the measures which have already been adopted and which directly confront us. This means there is a need, within the framework of the SAWP, to constantly mobilize joint initiatives by responsible social groups to implement stabilization measures in order to realize complete ideopolitical unity of all organized socialist forces, working people and citizens in these exceptionally important tasks.

After reviewing the basic problems involved in the delegate system, and the most topical tasks presently facing working people and citizens, their delegations and delegate assemblies, and also the organizations of the Socialist Alliance, the federal conference adopted the following conclusions:

The basic way to successfully develop the delegate system is to consistently and positively (?strengthen) and affirm delegate decisions. With this aim, the Socialist Alliance will commit itself in particular to ensuring:

The the direct participation of working people and citizens in drafting and adopting social decisions is realized as fully as possible, and that it is guaranteed, along with constant strengthening of delegate relations, that their will and interests form the basis for the work of all delegations and delegate assemblies.

That delegations regularly program their work for a set period, that the programs for the work of delegations and delegate bodies are coordinated; that the needs and interests of the delegates find expression in the programs; that the delegations and conference delegations are the source for initiatives on the work of the delegate bodies in order to overcome phenomena whereby some delegations meet only when material is submitted to them for sessions;

That in the statutes and other self-management acts of basic self-managing organizations and communities there is specification of issues on which delegates will establish their positions on the basis of previous debates by working people and citizens in these organizations and communities;

That a more active and responsible attitude be adopted by self-managing and executive or management organs in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities towards the work of delegations and delegates;

That there is in statutes and other self-management acts more precise specification of the rights of delegations, their obligations regarding regular briefings to the delegate base about their work, the way in which they communicate with self-management organs, the obligations of executive and management organs and expert services towards them, and other questions important to their work (?participation in drafting documents, supplying essential information, provision of premises for work and so forth); in all this there must exist constant two-way communication between delegations, delegate assemblies and bases in adopting and implementing decisions.

In addition to giving full support to the measures being undertaken to stabilize the economy, the Socialist Alliance will make an extensive effort to ensure that the tasks proceeding thereof will be the basis for integrated action of delegations and delegate assemblies, and that all delegate decisions will be based on realistic economic criteria and directed toward strengthening the responsibility for rational economic activity and expenditure of social funds. The role of delegations and delegates must be further developed and immediately associated with stabilization tasks, and the efficiency of their work must be increased so that delegates can fully reflect the genuine interests of working people and citizens and their self-management organizations and communities, the various self-managing interests can be more fully coordinated, and the processes of self-management contracting and social agreement making be accelerated.

In the coming period all organizations of the Socialist Alliance must become particularly involved, through the process of delegate decision making, in the following:

The consistent strengthening of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor, proceeding from the standpoint of Comrade Tito as expressed in his New Year's message that "it is necessary to persist in our efforts to strengthen the material position of associated labor as this is a necessary condition for economic stabilization and also for further successful developments of self-management and the delegate system;

The speediest possible adoption of further measures and system solutions in the realization of the economic stabilization policy and their consistent application in all parts of associated labor and society as a whole;

The realization of full unity of action and measures in questions on which the success of the stabilization policy most depends at the moment--problems such as the substitution of energy and raw material imports, the best possible purchases of wheat, corn and other agricultural products, the collecting of secondary raw materials and the intensification of activity in innovations and inventions with a view to attaining a speedier liberation from licences and the replacement of imported equipment with domestic equipment;

Intensified activity in the preparation of medium-term plans accompanied by a resolute determination to base such plans on real economic criteria and the tenets of the stabilization policy and efforts to ensure that they be adopted with full respect for the constitutional rights of the working people and citizens and their self-management organizations and communities. It is necessary in this connection to accelerate the process of agreement-reaching regarding the determination of the Yugoslav medium-term plan bases;

More resolute efforts in the negotiated surmounting of problems concerning structural disharmonies in the development of the production forces and the distribution of the social product with a view to forming the material prerequisites for the stabilization policy;

The consistent restriction of all forms of consumption to the bounds set by the framework of available income; a speedier allocation of means for strengthening the accumulative and reproduction capacity of the economy, and the establishment of the crucial influence of associated labor in all decisions concerning the management of social means, particularly in the sphere of investments;

A more powerful stimulation of the process of self-management association and the income linking-up of labor and means, accompanied by a reexamination of the existing investment programs from the point of view of their accordance with the goals and criteria of the stabilization policy and by resolute ideopolitical action against all manifestations which slow down the process of material development on stable bases and weaken the economic position of Yugoslavia in the world market, and at the same time play into the hands of various anti-self-management and antisocialist tendencies;

The creation of those conditions wherein the working people can genuinely decide on the allocation and spending of means for joint needs, securing greater responsibility of the organized socialist forces for the successful work of the delegations and delegates in the self-management interest communities and seeing that this is expressed to a greater extent, the establishment of coordination to a greater degree than has hitherto been the case, and finding suitable forms of direct involvement by the working people and citizens in these matters;

A resolute struggle to economize in all forms of consumption and in all spheres, especially bearing in mind these social expenditures which are not necessary, such as expenditures on entertainment allowances, many purely prestige gatherings, consultative meetings and symposia, various excesses in protocol formalities, which are frequently not in line with the nature of our workers' and self-management society. When international gatherings are held in our country it is necessary to hold all the necessary consultations on a timely basis, both with regard to the suitability of the gatherings and the financial means available to cver their costs. With regard to various gatherings and consultative meetings, it must be insisted that the participants themselves bear the cost of their convocation;

The enhancement of rationality in work in the social activities and in all work communities and all state and social organs and organizations, so that their tasks can be carried out within the framework of available resources and without further increases in administration, while maintaining and constantly increasing the quality of their services;

The resolute elimination of any manifestations of various abuses in the market, artificial goods shortages and the like, accompanied by more efficient work by the inspection services of the social accountancy office and organs of the judiciary, the activity of workers' control being especially intensified and working people and citizens, primarily within the context of the consumers' councils, local communities and municipalities and towns, being involved on the broadest basis.

On all occasions and in connection with all social decisions the Socialist Alliance will insist on the consistent and unconditional implementation of the economic stabilization policy, and on the basis of its constitutional role in carrying out social control, will raise questions concerning the concrete social responsibility of all those who behave contrary to the intentions and measures of this policy.

It is essential to the strengthening of the delegate system and the successful implementation of the stabilization policy that the principle of collective work and responsibility should be consistently implemented, both in the work of the delegations and in the activity of all the delegate assemblies.

It is necessary to intensify the activity of the delegations in all questions which are decided in the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-management interest communities and constantly develop their critical attitude towards their own work and that of the delegates and delegate assemblies. In this way the Socialist Alliance will stimulate relations in the delegations and between the delegations and the delegates and make possible, through diverse forms and methods, their mutual cooperation (conferences of delegations, joint meetings of delegations and self-management organs, sociopolitical organizations' organs and work forms, and so on). Using the work methods of the Socialist Alliance, the constant coordination of the activities of all organized socialist forces and the promotion of the work by conference delegations, club delegates and others, the broadest social consultation will be realized and it will be the basis for delegates to make decisions in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities.

The Socialist Alliance must involve itself more and be better organized in its active participation in the work of all the assembly bodies, with coordinated views in its basic organizations, sections and organs, from the very start of the decision-making process. The Socialist Alliance must also develop its work in the social councils, too, starting from the municipalities up to the federation. It is particularly important for the Socialist Alliance to:

Promote the work of all delegations in the sociopolitical councils and stimulate agreements on work requirements, the most important questions being examined according to need in the conferences, presidia and sections of the Socialist Alliance;

Organize and coordinate social action for making agreements to implement the adopted policy;

Unite the working people and citizens around the delegations and delegate assemblies in all topical social matters; insure the greatest possible unity of all actions, effectively resolve contentious points of view and bring all discussions to clear agreements and decisions, (?react) swiftly to current events and phenomena, overcome formalism in work and implement actions at one's own initiative to find effective solutions;

Realize the function of the Socialist Alliance as a front of all the organized socialist forces, including the activity of numerous social, expert, scientific and other organizations and associations and persistently develop those forms in its operation which will make it possible for diverse views on all topical issues to confront each other freely with a constant struggle being waged at the same time, however, for a consistent class and self-management socialist orientation, respect economic laws and realities as criteria in decision making, stimulate creativity and the development of the individual abilities of people to achieve solidarity and unity of interests for all working people, all nations and all nationalities.

Even further involve the information media in boldly and critically examining social problems, developing self-management and democratic public opinion, all publicizing delegate organs' and bodies' work and objectively and completely informing the working people and citizens.

In the Socialist Alliance, with the most active participation of the Trade Union Federation, action will be waged to consistently apply the principles of cadre policy in the filing, proposing and election of delegations and delegates, and in particular for the advancement and rationalization of the electoral procedure, especially when candidacy conferences, recallof members of delegations and delegates, additional elections, formal and technical procedures in the candidacy and electoral process, etc, are concerned. At the same time it is very important that publicity should be given in the Socialist Alliance to diverse activities directed towards the constant raising of the level of the knowledge and awareness of the working people and citizens and making them capable of assuming responsible functions in any organ and at any level of delegate decision-making. In this vein the Socialist Alliance will create the conditions for (?its) policy and for the constant interchange of cadres in responsible functions from the basic organization of associated labor and the local community to the federation.

As to the obligations which the Socialist Alliance has in the federation, it is necessary for the SAWPY Federal Conference, its organs and forms of operation, and the organs and bodies of the sociopolitical organizations to even further join the determining the programs and in carrying out the program tasks announced by the SFRY Assembly, its councils and work methods and institutions of self-management interest organizations at the federation level; to examine and adopt positions in a timely manner and to monitor regularly and join in the work of these delegate bodies. In this respect the work programs of the federal conference, its organs and operational components should be coordinated with the work programs of the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP and sociopolitical organizations in the federation, both in respect to content and in respect to the time envisaged for their realization.

SAWPY SECTION DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU191921 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[N.P. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 June--It will be good if the final version of the amendments to the SFRY Constitution to be submitted to public discussion contain alternative solutions, for it would encourage the expression of a wealth of views and proposals and would contribute to finding the best solutions. An opportunity should be provided to manifest and confront all the arguments, suggestions and proposals which are in conformity with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the document of the SAWPY Federal Conference on Activities To Advance Collective Work and Responsibility and the documents of other sociopolitical organizations on this matter.

That was said in the discussion today at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for socioeconomic relations which discussed the working draft of the admendments to the SFRY Constitution. As is known, the constitutional amendments should create the necessary conditions for implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility in sociopolitical communities' organs.

The modalities which should regulate the length of the term in society's responsible offices were discussed most and it was remarked that the continuity of our development does not depend on individuals in responsible offices but on program orientation of organized subjective forces. The prevailing opinion was heard that the length of term in responsible social offices should be solved uniformly for the whole country either by regulation or through political agreement.

Different opinions also appeared to the effect that it is indispensable to take certain specific conditions into consideration. In this connection it was said that tolerance and much consideration are needed in respecting all possible alternative proposals, but the basic thing is not to depart from the essence of Comrade Tito's initiative.

The proposed amendment referring to the Federal Executive Council, which was the subject of lively discussion, met with differing and even opposing views. The majority of the delegates in the section believes that a solution to the problem of the term of office of president of the Federal Executive Council should be sought in the possibility that he be elected for 2 years and only exceptionally for 2 more years, for which special procedure should be required, and that his right of proposing members of the Federal Executive Council [institucija mandatortva] be abolished. However, the opinion was also expressed that the term of office of the president should be 4 years and that he should retain his proposing power, or rather the president's right regarding the election of members of the Federal Executive Council.

It was said that the minutes of the discussion will be conveyed promptly to the commission for constitutional questions.

BELGRADE SAWP DISCUSSES SUPPLY SHORTAGES

AU201734 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Slobodanka Spasojevic report]

[Text] The exceptionally good results achieved in the implementation of the social accord on supplies in the capital cannot be belittled because of the shortage of coffee and detergents in Belgrade, it was pointed out today at a session of the presidium of the city SAWP conference. Slobodanka Spasojevic reports:

The disturbances appearing in the Belgrade market in the past few months, especially the shortage of coffee and detergents, show that citizens cannot be satisfied despite the improvement in supplies in the capital. You have no coffee, but you have meat--this cannot and must not be ar answer, Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the city assembly, stressed today.

Indeed it is still uncertain when coffee and detergents will be plentiful. The presidium of the city conference, however, was unanimous in its position that everything should be done to improve the supply of these goods. Until then it only remains for the consumers' councils and inspectors to be active every day so as to prevent various aspects of malversation. There are cases of coffee being sold in storerooms, of traders trying the sale of coffee to the sale of other goods, or of coffee and detergents being sold at higher prices. The feeling of shortage has also caused a rush to buy sugar and oil, without reason. According to analyses in a Belgrade commune, as much as 50 percent more was sold than usual.

Rather serious problems with purchasing fuels must be expected, however. Coal deliveries in the past 5 months are down some 20,000 tons. An even worse situation is expected to occur with fuel oil. The only solution may be provided by at least a partial introduction of gas before the beginning of the heating season.

Despite all these problems it must be said that the social accord on supplies in Belgrade has yielded good results. This accord was signed by 70 organizations, including 21 from other regions, and was pointed out today as being a significant success. An analysis found out that all the signatories on the whole kept to their obligations. Self-managing agreements on association in business communities for supply will be signed by the end of this month. City stockpiles are well supplied. Therefore, it must not be allowed that the shortage of certain goods casts a shadow over the results achieved through the implementation of the social accord on supply in the capital, which indeed is worthy of attention, Vladimir Babsek, president of the city conference of the SAWP, concluded.

SERBIAN SAWP ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON STABILIZATION TASKS

AU202110 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] At its session held on 18 June 1980, the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia was informed about the program of additional measures for implementing the policy of economic stabilization and adopted the following tasks of the SAWP of Serbia:

1. Assessing the need and suitability of the measures taken, the conference notes that these measures create the conditions for changing the unsatisfactory economic trends which can be implemented only through the activity of all organized social forces, primarily the workers class, and all working people and citizens individually. In this connection, it is necessary to take further steps in stabilizing our economy and in improving our country's position in international trade, in a consistent application of new solutions pertaining to the system and in strengthening the self-managing income relations. The front of organized socialist forces and the activity of all parts of this front along the directions laid down by the November conclusions of the LCY Central Committee have an important place and responsibility in this action.

2. This stage of implementing the policy of economic stabilization calls for an increased activity of the SAWP organizations on implementing the key defined by the action program of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia that refer, primarily, to reducing all kinds of consumption within the funds available, to coordinating investments with the funds available and to changing their structure in agreed directions, to intensifying our economy's export activities and to a rational substitution of imports and to reducing them within the balance of payments possibilities. In this connection it is necessary to change as soon as possible form the temporary measures inevitable in this situation--the administrative directing and restricting--to the self-managing settlement of relations in all spheres and to the strengthening of income relations and motivations for the development of the process of association of labor and pooling of resources.

The Republican conference imposes the obligation on all SAWP organizations in their activities in implementing the action program of economic stabilization to constantly bear in mind the vital interests and needs of the working people and citizens and the conditions of their life and work, supply and services, striving for the most consistent implementation of the social policy of our self-managing society.

4. The changes made in the conditions of business operations create more realistic prerequisites for the determination of the development policy in the next medium-term period.

Striving for the most consistent implementation of the self-managing system of social planning and the acceleration of the preparations for adopting the plans, the SAWP believes that the policy of economic stabilization must be fully expressed and contained in the medium-term development plans for 1981-85.

5. The Republican Conference particularly imposes the obligation on all SAWP organizations to work actively to acquaint the working people and citizens with the measures that have been undertaken and those that will be taken in the coming months, on explaining the essence of these measures and on the widest possible involvement of working people and citizens in adopting and implementing these measures.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE 1980 FEDERAL BUDGET

AU231408 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 80 p 14

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 June--At its session today presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council discussed and adopted draft amendments and supplements to the 1980 federal budget, together with accompanying regulations and documents. The amendments and supplements envisage an increase in the volume of the federal budgetary expenditures amounting to 7,236 billion dinars. The increase results from the change in the parity of the dinar and from increased obligations and a reduction in certain original revenues of the federal budget. According to the draft amendments and supplements, additional funds will be secured from the sale of bonds issued by the federation and from an increase in the contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD211650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Pristina, June 21 (TANJUG)--Two prominent political leaders of the autonomous province of Kosovo, Ilijaz Jurtesi and Ilija Vakic, now in important offices in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia and in the federation, will return to leading posts in the economy of this province.

Ilijaz Kurtesi, now president of Trade Unions of Serbia (the Yugoslav Republic, a part of which is the province of Kosovo) and former president of the Provincial Assembly of Kosovo, has been appointed the chairman of the operational board of the electric power industry of Kosovo.

In this province, Yugoslavia's economically most underdeveloped region, inhabited mainly by the Albanian nationality, the largest lignite deposits in Yugoslavia are situated. It was on the basis of the lignite deposits that a number of thermal power stations have been constructed here. The construction of several more big power stations is planned for the next few years.

Ilija Vakic, former president of the provincial government, now president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, has been proposed for appointment to the post of the chairman of the operational board of the associated metal industry of Kosovo.

This practice is in the spirit of personnel policy of Yugoslav self-management society. According to this policy people from the economy increasingly go to political and state offices, but, the expiration of their terms of office, return to the economy. Hence, examples similar to these in Kosovo exist also in all other Yugoslav republics and provinces.

"Energoinvest" of Sarajevo, the biggest enterprise in Bosnia and Hercegovina, is headed by Dragutin Kosovac, one federal minister and president of the republican Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The chairman of the operational board of the "Crvena Zastava" motorvehicle works of Kragujevac is Milenko Bojanic, former president of the Executive Council of Serbia.

Ljubljanska Banka (the Bank of Ljubljana, one of the two biggest banks in the country) is headed by Janko Smole, long-time Yugoslav federal secretary of finance, who, before that, was president of the republican Government of Slovenia. The other big bank, Jugobanka of Belgrade (the Yugoslav foreign trade bank) is headed by Branislav Colanovic, formerly the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

The practice so far demonstrates that the experience gained in political offices and conducting of state affairs was precious for management of big economic enterprises.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES IN GOSPIC

LD210200 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Presidium, visited Gospic today where he spoke to more than 250 sociopolitical and economic leaders of the Lika region about topical questions concerning the international workers' movement, the economic and political situation in the country with particular reference to economic stabilization measures.

In the Cultural Club, Dragosavac briefed the assembled officials on the economic and political situation in the country. The discussion that followed was dominated by questions on ideopolitical strengthening and training of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical factors, and also the tasks involved in implementing economic stabilization measures. Dragosavac noted of particular importance was the need for further involvement on the part of all workers in increasing productivity, discipline and responsibility. We can overcome the present difficulties only by better work and greater economies on all levels he said.

Speaking about the tasks involved in the consistent and practical implementation of the economic stabilization measures, the secretary of the LCY Presidium said:

[Begin Dragosavac recording] We shall of course organize ourselves. Here a great role belongs to the executive councils and delegate assemblies, organizations of associated labor and delegations, as well as to the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, and most of all to communists--we shall of course organize ourselves. And we shall certainly not allow, for instance, these measures which are entirely stabilization measures, once again to be accepted, welcomed by us but then render no concrete results as to exactly which investments will be halted, which expenditures shall be reduced, what new things should be done and how they will be organized, and so on.

This does not mean that unless we reorient ourselves, we cannot open up a large number of jobs with relatively small resources. I will just talk about the question of services in our country. You all know the weakness of (?development) of mechanization in households, in public works, of modernization and so forth. This means that with relatively small resources jobs can be created in the social sector and opportunities can also be created in the private sector, to say nothing of tourism and many other areas. Take one example, that of how wastefully we have treated, and what a wasteful attitude we still have towards secondary raw materials. In Yugoslavia old iron, paper, [word indistinct] waste materials, rubber and other things are destroyed and wasted. And at the same time we pay tens of millions of dollars to import those same raw materials, and often from the most highly developed countries. [end recording]

SLOVENIA'S POPIT DISCUSSES REGIONAL ASSISTANCE

AU240908 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 20 June, TANJUG--France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, has granted an interview to journalists of Ljubljana Dnevnik on topical problems and the policy of economic stabilization. Popit stressed that the information media should encourage to a greater extent responsibility in work of all elements of economic operations. In the delegate assemblies, he said, it would be necessary to resolve the problems of the economy and economic operations, while delegates should more frequently discuss economical operations in all fields, both in the organizations of associated labor and in the self-managing interest communities.

The system of encouraging the development of less developed republics and the province of Kosovo should be incorporated into the income system on a self-managing basis, Popit said and stressed that it was no taboo topic. This topic should be discussed further in a democratic atmosphere that contributes to the solution of diverse interests.

Slovenia cannot give more for the advancement of the less developed regions than it has given thus far. What we give we will give within the framework of the system of income relations. In this connection the question arises, Popit said, which republic should lose the status of a less developed republic. For the time being no one is prepared to renounce that status although 4 years ago when we adopted the current 5-year plan it was agreed that the question as to who can be in the club of less developed regions should again be reviewed in the transition to the new 1981-1985 planning period. This certainly will not be an easy discussion, but it does not mean that these and other complex problems cannot be successfully resolved.

We can resolve such problems because we are all interested in the development of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia and no one has any interest in weakening that development.

ZAGREB CONFERENCE DISCUSSES STABILIZATION

LD212128 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The communists of Zagreb are resolved in the next 4-year period to implement Comrade Tito's ideas and messages and to continue his work in this way for the realization of the full influence of associated producers on all social relations and development. This is the main message and conclusion of the new town conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb constituted today, which elected Dragutin Plasc as president with a 1-year mandate.

It is not possible to transmit briefly the entire day's work of the extraordinary electoral town conference. Therefore, in his report, Darko Herceg singles out only a few characteristic subjects:

[Herceg] Conscious of the fact that the positive political situation, the unity of the working class and people and the orientation to continue to build self-managing socialism should be translated into continuous creative action, the delegates of today's extraordinary electoral Town conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb--extraordinary because with it an electoral activity over several months comes to an end, an activity in basic party organizations made independent on the basis of satutory changes and in the town conference constituted in a new way--examined critically and self-critically their activity so far in which they had many notable results, among them nearly 12,000 newly admitted members of the League of Communists, but also a lagging behind, a lagging which, true enough, is not peculiar only to this Zagreb environment but significant due to the political, economic and social potential of Zagreb which has always provided powerful stimuli to the entire development of Croatia and of Yugoslavia.

Stabilization, as the chief political task not merely of this point in time but also of a long-term nature, was therefore also the dominant theme of today's electoral conference of Zagreb communists.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, spoke extensively while taking part in the work of the electoral conference of the League of Communists of Zagreb. He pointed out in particular the significance of the delegate system in implementing stabilization and, in general, in the even social development as its main aim:

[Begin Baltic recording] Here we have to understand that should we not aim through the delegate system at the coordination of these various interests which emerge legitimately in this pluralism, the haphazardness of the market will grow. The group-property tendencies and nonsocialist elements in behavior, that is, non-socialist behavior, will grow. This haphazardness could lead to unforeseeable consequences, both economic and political. There is some kind of belief that we shall be able to exercise control over this through the League of Communists. We cannot exercise control through the League of Communists. If we do not develop the delegate system we shall be on the best way to having the League of Communists wrecked or or having it turned into some kind of state authority and thus we shall go back to the very beginning, (?to the introduction of this through the party). If organizations of associated labor do not link up, if the group-property tendency strengthens, communists in these organizations of associated labor, too, will fall under the influence of the situation prevailing in these organizations of associated labor. If there is not a clear-cut line of development and of that which links up and leads to associating, these tendencies will spread their wings and will immediately have a destabilizing effect inside the League of Communists on its ideological and political unity.

These are the dangers. This calls for the League of Communists to orientate itself toward self-management and the delegate system as the basic instrument of the organization of producers and social organization with which these development problems are to be overcome and to surmount, within the framework of that systen, these social problems. [end recording]

[Herceg] The 87,000 communists in Zagreb certainly have the resolve that this and other tasks defined in the program orientation for the future work of the Zagreb party organization, adopted at today's electoral conference. [sentence as heard]

VRHOVIC MEETS MEDIA EDITORS, DISCUSSES NONALIGNMENT ISSUES

LD032257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary of foreign affairs, had talks today with chief and officiating editors and foreign policy commentary editors of our public information media on current international questions, especially in connection with the activity of the nonaligned movement and on Yugoslavia's activity. The meeting was also attended by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.